Semi-Weekly Standard.

Vol. VI. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1856. No 43.

THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Editor and Proprietor.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.
THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.

LITERARY BOARD.
Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.
Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.
Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.
COMMISSIONERS.
Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.

COURTS.
The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.
Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.
The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.
Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.
The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.
The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Brincipal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.
DIRECTORS.
On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.
William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.,* 4. *Samuel P. Benson,*
2. *John J. Perry, K N.,* 5. *Israel Washburn,*
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.,* 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.,* 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.,*
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham,* 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.,*
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
1. *Robert B. Hall, K. N.,* 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.,*
2. *James Buffington, K. N.,* 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN.,*
8. *William S. Damrell, K.N.,* 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN.,*
4. *Linus B. Comins, K. N.,* 9. *Alexander De Witt, K.N.,*
5. *Anson Burlingame. K.N.,* 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.,*
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.,*

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N..* 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.,*
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.,* 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner,*
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.,* 18. *Thomas R. Horton,*
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.,* 19. *Jonas A. Hughston,*
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N., 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.,*
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.,*
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.,* 23. *William A. Gilbert,*
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.,* 24. *Amos P. Granger,*
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Edwin B. Morgan,*
10. *Ambrose S. Murray,* 26. *Andrew Oliver,*
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.,* 27. *John M. Parker,*
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.,* 28. *William H. Kelsey,*
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.,* 29. *John Williams, D.,*
14. *Samuel Dickson,* 30. *Benjamin Pringle,*
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.,* 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.,*
16. *George A. Simmons,* 22. Solomon G. Haven, K.N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
. *Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N.,* 3. *James Bishop, K. N.,*
. *George R. Robbins, K. N.,* 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.,* 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.,*
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.,*
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.,*
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.,*
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.,*
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.,* 19. *John Covode, K. N.,*
8. J Glancey Jones, D., 20. *Jonathan Knight, K. N.,*
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.,* 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.,*
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.,* 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.,*
11. *James H. Campbell, K. N.,* 23. *John Allison, K. N.,*
12. Henry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S. Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day,* 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.,*
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.,*
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.,* 13. *John Sherman, K. N.,*
4. *Matthias H. Nichols,* 14. *Phileman Bliss,*
5. *Richard Mott,* 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.,*
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.,* 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.*
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.,* 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.,*
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.,* 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.,*
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.,* 19. *Edward Wade,*
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings,*
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.*

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10 Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. †F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.,*
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. ‡H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.,*
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.,* 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.,*
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.,* 10. *Samuel Brenton,*
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne,* 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth,* 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.,* 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.,* 8. Samuel S. Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.,* 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.,*
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.,* 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne,*
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans."
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

Successor to E. L. Harding.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAS BEEN FOR MANY years Clerk for E. L. Harding, was, on the 1st day of January 1856, appointed Agent for the "Raleigh Branch," by the same manufacturers with whom Mr. H. was connected while in business in this city. The same style and class of Clothing that have given this house the reputation it now enjoys, will be kept, and the prices will be as uniform, and we hope as satisfactory in every particular.
WM. H. WILLIAMS.

To our Former Patrons.

BEFORE LEAVING THIS CITY FOR OUR NEW home, we take the pleasure of recommending Mr. William H. Williams to your favorable consideration. Mr. W. will have the same facilities for supplying your wants and demands, as have been enjoyed by the undersigned for the last eight years, and will no doubt do so as satisfactorily.

Mr. Williams is fully authorized to settle up our books and accounts. We now, for the last time, say to all indebted us, *that our business must be settled up*. Reasonable time will be allowed delinquents before asking them to settle with our attorneys.
E. L. HARDING.
Feb. 1, 1856. 21—

SELLING OFF GREAT BARGAINS.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF this city and vicinity, that I am back from New York, where I purchased a large and nice Stock of Goods, which I offer at very cheap prices.

A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING for Men and Boys, made up to my own order; also, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Dry Goods, Hosiery, Boots & Shoes, for Ladies and Gentlemen; all kinds of Fashionable Hats & Caps, Blankets, Umbrellas, Trunks and Carpet Bags, &c.

A fine assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, sold at very low prices; Gold Chains, and all kinds of Jewelry.

Please give me a call, and examine my Goods. You will find good Goods, sold at low prices.

Crystals put on Watches, for 25 Cents apiece.
N. KRAMER,
Wilmington Street.
Raleigh, Oct. 1855. 93—6m.

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition*.

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 80—tf.
☞ Register copy.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

WINNIE AND I.—THE NEW PURCHASE, OR early years in the far West, by Robt. Carlton, Esq.
Klosterheim, by DeQuincey.
Song of Hiawatha, by Longfellow.
Hoary Head and McDonner, by Abbott.
Strabo, by Hamilton & Falconer.
Memoirs of Catherine, of Russia, and Her Successors.
Teverino, by George Sand.
Glenwood; Or, The Parish Boy.
Representative Women: From Eve the Wife of the first, to Mary the Mother of the second Adam, by Baldwin.
Memoirs of Henry the Eighth, of England, and his six Wives, by Herbert.
The Planter's Victim; Or, Incidents of American Slavery, with illustrations.
The Match-Girl; Or, Life Scenes as They Are, with illustrations.
Walker's Manly Exercises: Containing Rowing, Sailing, Riding, Driving, Racing, Hunting and Shooting, illustrated.
Gray's Elegy, illustrated.
Lives of the Queen's of England of the house of Hanover, by Dr. D. Doran.
Memoirs of Dr. Sampson, late President of The Union Theological Seminary.
Wheeler's History of North-Carolina, illustrated.
For sale by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book-Store.
Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1855. 3—

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

FRESH GARDEN SEED.—THE SUBSCRIBERS are expecting to receive this morning their stock of Foreign and American Garden and Grass Seed, which is much larger, and more varied than any previous supply.

They are prepared to execute orders from merchants, in any part of the State, on the most favorable terms, and will allow them the privilege of returning all unsold by the 15th June.

Families wishing seed, will please send their orders while our stock is full. All our seed are warranted fresh and genuine, and among them are some new and splendid varieties
PESCUD & GATLING,
Druggists and Seedsmen,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 3, 1856. 13—
☞ Spirit of the Age and Register copy.

PROSPECTUS OF THE.
North Carolina Christian Advocate.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, having determined to issue a weekly paper bearing the above name, the subscribers are authorized to issue this prospectus.

It is intended to publish a *family newspaper*, which, while it shall be religious in tone and sentiment, and maintain the doctrines and usages of the Methodist Church, shall be devoted to *all the interests of North Carolina*, and furnish intelligence for every class of readers.

In *size* and *appearance* the new periodical is to be equal to any of our church papers, while it will surpass them as in adaptedness to the wants of our people. The entire insufficiency of the existing "Advocates" to the necessity of our position, forces us to the publication of our own paper; and we confidently expect the hearty co-operation of the members of our church in all parts of the State and Conference, and hope to make the paper so interesting and instructive as to attract patronage from the public generally.

The "Advocate" will be published at $1 50 a year, and the first number will be issued as early as practicable after the next session of our Conference. It is believed that the publication will be commenced on the 1st of January, 1856. It is desirable that as large a subscription as possible be obtained before the Conference, and the ministers and all others interested in the enterprise are respectfully urged to secure and forward the names and address of subscribers, particular attention being paid to correctness in writing the names of persons, post offices and counties. Those who may have no opportunity of subscribing through the agency of our ministers, may write directly to Rev. Wm. E. Pell, Fayetteville, N. C. The payment will be expected upon the issue of the first number.

The location of the publishing office will be determined at the session of the Conference.
WILLIAM E. PELL,
WILLIAM CARTER,
RUFUS T. HEFLIN, } *Committee.*
N. H. D. WILSON,
WM. BARRINGER,
August 21, 1855. 78

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

DONNANS & JOHNSTON,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.

DONNAN & Co.
General Commission Merchants,
RICHMOND, VA.
June 1 1855. 55—1y.

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
March 12, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., 14th of April next, for the purchase of $250,000 of North Carolina State Bonds, dated January 1st, 1856, and running thirty years.

Proposals will also be received for the purchase of $7,000 of Bonds which will be dated January 1st, 1855.

Both classes of Bonds will have coupons, for interest at six per cent per annum, payable 1st of Jan'y and July attached. The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the party prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of the State.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount to the credit of the undersigned in the Bank of the Republic, New York, or in either of the Banks of this City.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.
D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.
Raleigh, March 13, 1856. 33—td.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

KOH-I-NOOR.—THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE AUTHORIZED to close out that splendid chewing tobacco, which was invoiced at $5 per lb., at a greatly reduced price—and our customers, who admired it but could not afford to chew it, will please give us a call.
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 18, 1856. 38—

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

PANAMA IN 1855.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE PANAMA Railroad, of the Cities of Panama and Aspinwall, with Sketches of Life and character on the Isthmus. By Robert Tomes. With Illustrations, 16mo muslin.

The writer of this volume accompained an invited party from New York to assist at the opening of the Panama Railroad. He has given a full and interesting account of that great industrial enterprise from its inception to its completion, with a graphic and instructive description of the romantic country, whose eastern and western shores are connected by the iron bands of the railroad. The sketches of a tropical climate, of the curious natural history of the Isthmus, and its peculiar social customs and habits, which are presented by the author in a style of unflagging animation and gayety, make his work one of the most attractive books of travel ever issued from the American press. The illustrations are from drawings made on the spot.

NOW READY,
SYDNEY SMITH'S LIFE AND LETTERS.
A Memoir of Reverend Sydney Smith By his Daughter, Lady Holland. With a Selection from his Letters, edited by Mrs. Austin 2 vols. 12mo., muslin.

*** The work now issued comprises an inartificial memoir of Sydney Smith, giving a brief and unpretending narrative of his life, but liberally spiced with specimens of his good sayings and a limited selection from his correspondence, consisting almost entirely of letters written in the abandon of friendship to a few of his intimate associates.
For Sale By H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh Sept. 1855. 82—

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

NOTICE.

BEING ABOUT TO LEAVE THE STATE, I HAVE, for the purpose of collecting what is due me, and of arranging my business, appointed Edward Cantwell, Raleigh, my attorney, trustee, and general agent,

The Oil Mills, Land and Machinery, and my former Residence in this City, heretofore advertised, are still for sale or rent, upon reasonable terms. Persons willing to purchase are invited to call upon my attorney, and examine the property. WM. J. CLARKE.
Jan. 5, 1856. 13–tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. Lewis, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. Peyton King, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.

W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

GRIFFIN BARNES'
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY,
Wood Turning in all its Branches,
Nos. 122 and 37, corner Church and Union Streets,
NORFOLK, VA.

Carpenters and Builders from the Country and neighboring Towns will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere, as all orders received by me will be promptly attended to and neatly executed.
Feb. 27, 1856. 28—6m.

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.

THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."

He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN MARTIN Court of Equity. Lemon S. Dunn and McGilvra Whitehurst, Executors B. M. Wilkinson, vs. Peregrine P. Clements.
To P. P. Clements:

SIR: You are hereby notified to appear at the Court House in Williamston on the last Monday in August next, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to the supplemental bill of complainants filed against you in this cause, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against you and the same heard accordingly.

Witness: C. B. Hassell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, this the 10th day of March, 1856.
C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.
March 17, 1856. 1116—w6w.

ARKANSAS, DALLAS COUNTY.

I OFFER FOR SALE 1780 ACRES OF LAND east of and adjoining the Ouachita river, consisting of upland and bottom—the former fair, the latter first rate, producing, under good cultivation, from sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre, and from twelve hundred to two thousand pounds of cotton—upwards of four hundred acres cleared, with gin-house, orchard and houses for sixty negroes. It is healthy, well watered, and convenient to navigation. It is adapted to stock, being adjacent to forty thousand acres or more of wild or cane land, affording a lasting range for horses, cattle and hogs. In 1844, I bought this tract as the most desirable east of the Ouachita; nor is there any other, on the same side of the river, on which I would live: yet, on inferior land to my upland, there are planters from North Carolina making from six to nine bales to the hand—names can be given, if necessary. My price is $6,000 cash, or on time, with ten per cent. interest. Corn and provender and stock may be purchased with the place.
HAWES H. COLEMAN,
Cachemasso P. O.
Nov. 12, 1855. 4—tf,

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, BERTIE Co., Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1856. John Freeman & Co. *vs.* Elisha Bazemore. Attachment levied on Land.—In this case it is ordered by the Court, that advertisement for six weeks be made in the North-Carolina Standard, notifying the defendant to appear and replevy, or judgment final will be entered, and the estate levied on applied to the payment of the same. Witness, William P. Gurley, Clerk of Bertie County Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, at the Court House in the Town of Windsor, this the 20th day of February, A. D. 1856, and the 80th year of American Independence.
WILLIAM P. GURLEY, Clerk County Court.
Feb. 27, 1856. —6w.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,—NASH County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February term, 1856.—Evan H. Morgan, propounder of the Will of Wm. B. Morgan, vs. John Morgan and Simon R. Whitley, and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Martin Wood, and Newton Wood, are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North-Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Martin Wood and Newton Wood to be and appear before the Justices of the said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the Court House in Nashville, on the 2d Monday of May, A. D. 1856, then and there to make themselves parties to the issue of *devisavit vel non*, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso* as to them.

Witness: W. T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Nashville, the 2d Monday in February, 1856.
W. T. ARRINGTON, Clerk.
March 7, 1856. 1115—w6w.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—Jam Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Ran ,Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, w McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensb ugh; E F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jam own: Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilm gton; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale some eight hundred acres of land, in Wake County, lying near the Central Railroad.—These lands are covered with oak and pine growth, and are suitable for turpentine-getting, for farming, and for a steam saw-mill. It is *all woodland*. There are two settlements on it, with small lots. It is also well watered.

I will sell it on accommodating terms, both as to price and time.
W. G. STRICKLAND.
Nov. 3, 1855. 99—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.

AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.

All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.

Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.

Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
23—tf.

WHY PURCHASE PIANOS FROM IRRESPONSIBLE Traveling Agents, when you can get in Petersburg, the very best quality (not second rate) at prices which will be guarantied to be as low as any at the North or South, from E. P. NASH, Piano Forte Dealer, corner of Sycamore and Bank sts.

Always on hand between 30 and 40 Pianos to select from, nearly all varying in style and finish.
Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

LIVERY STABLE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PLEASED TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC generally that they have recently bought the *Livery Stables* formerly owned by J. Nixon, Esq., near the Market House, where they will keep on hand well broke and tractable horses, carriages and buggies, with good trusty drivers, for the accommodation of those who may wish to travel. Horses, also, boarded by the day or month. Their prices will be in accordance with the times. All possible pains will be taken to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize their establishment.
L. T. CLAYTON,
I. BECKWITH.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1855. 88—tf.

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 37—

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!
Spring Trade, 1856.

BY RECENT ARRIVALS, WE ARE IN RECEIPT of our SPRING STOCK of AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH and GERMAN FABRICS; and shall continue to receive additional supplies by every Steamer, through one of our firm, who remains North during the season, attending the AUCTION SALES. Our stock being selected with special reference to the wants of the NORTH-CAROLINA MERCHANTS, we feel confident in saying they will find our styles particularly adapted to their sales, and for CHEAPNESS and VARIETY, unsurpassed in any market North or South. Orders promptly attended to.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Jobbers, 78 and 80, Sycamore St.,
Petersburg, Va.
March 10, 1856. 32—

Important to the Afflicted.

DR. JAMES A. CLOPTON, WHO HAS, FOR a number of years, been successful in curing Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c., offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, every remedy in use, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of $20. Address,
JAMES A. CLOPTON,
St. Louis, Missouri.

P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. Clopton's remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of $100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.

CERTIFICATES.
WILSON'S DEPOT, South-Side R. R., Va.

DR. CLOPTON—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions, and soon it took effect, and my cancer was removed; and I am now, to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice.
Yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS HOBBS.
Nottaway Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1855.

Oct. 11, 1855.
DR. CLOPTON—Dear Sir: My wife's breast is about as it was when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it. Enclosed, I send you a check of $100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine.
Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE W. REDD.

PINE HALL, N C., Jan. 15, 1856.
DR. CLOPTON—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you the money that I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I herein enclose you the half of a hundred dollar bill; and when I hear from you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.

My daughter is improving very much; and we think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery.

As soon as you receive this, write to me.
Yours, very respectfully,
A. W. ROBERTSON.
March 16, 1856. 34—tf.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—PERQUIMANS County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February term, 1856.—The legatees of James Gilbert vs. the heirs at law of the same.—Probate of Will.

A paper writing, purporting to be the Will of James Gilbert, deceased, late of Perquimans county, being offered for probate, and it appearing to the Court that Eliza Willbanks, the only heir at law of said James Gilbert, is not an inhabitant of this State: on motion it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks, in the North-Carolina Standard newspaper, for the said Eliza Willbanks, and all other heirs at law of the said James Gilbert, to be and appear at the next term of this court, to see and hear proceedings in this case.

Witness: Thomas Wilson, clerk of our said court, on the second Monday of February, in the year of our independence, the 80th, A. D. 1856.
THOS. WILSON, C. C. C.
March 4, 1856. 1114—w6w.

NOT DEAD!
THE "LIVE GIRAFFE" AGAIN
A New Era about to Dawn on North-Carolina.

At the constant and earnest solicitation of nearly every body, but especially the old acquaintances of "ye Animal," we have been induced to promise, if "*provender*" enough can be secured, to trot that beast out again to the gaze of all mankind, and the universal admiration of womankind, during the first week in January, 1856.

"The Live Giraffe," while it was a neutral paper, while it grazed in its own green pasturage, played with the *girls*, and joked with the boys, was the most popular sheet, *animate* or *inanimate*, that ever issued from a Southern press and had it been content to have lived in its own native sphere, it would now have been the "Brother Jonathan" of the South. Such a result cannot but be evident to any thinking man; it was, indeed, on the high road to fame and a most enviable distinction. But becoming fat, in an unlucky moment, like the man who had grown "*rich enough to ride an ass*," and had, therefore, gotten above his fellows, the "Animal" leaped the *bars* of its accustomed field, and the next thing we heard of him, he, like a man turned politician from preacher, was pining for the good things of life, and no doubt, like the silly lamb of old that eluded the sight of the shepherd, and got into the thick woods which was found to be infested with wolves, he wished himself back in his old range. But the bars had been put another rail higher and he couldn't get back; besides, he had grown so *lean* that he could not jump.

It is said that bought wisdom is the best in the world, if it dont cost too much. A mighty true saying; one in which there is more of truth than poetry or romance, and in view of this old saying and the Animal's experience, his old friends need have little fear that he will at any time hereafter cut the same caper again. He'll kick any man that would intimate such a thing.

The Live Giraffe will then be neutral. It will be devoted *to fun, to the news, and literature*. It will be made the vehicle of publishing many a thought to the world; funny, grave and instructive, that would have wasted itself on the air "as summer roses do," but for its columns, it will seek every opportunity to turn grave and uninteresting matters into pleasant and agreeable incidents; upset all ill-natured humanity it meets with and mould it anew; expose all rascality wherever found, whether in Church or State—(that's promising a great deal,) or in the social circle, and keep a strict watch on the press, literary, religious and political, and see that each keeps its bounds.

The citizens of Raleigh know well enough the value of such a sheet, and would not do without it another year for half a million. Why, since the exit of the Animal from their borders, they have had more bad luck than was ever heard of before. More *Trusts* have been made, more liens been given upon property, more assignments made, more quarreling and fighting, more drinking of liquor, more meanness generally, and more ill luck than ever was known at any period since the great plague in Egypt.

Now this is as plain as daylight, and the only remedy for such evils is to trot out the Animal again. So I think.

Now, this is the proposition I shall make to you. I want an assurance of your willingness to patronize the Animal, and to get that assurance I shall give you full opportunity to correspond with me and to send in all the names that can be secured.

If 500 names can be secured, we shall have no fears of the success of the Animal. He will soon grow fat when he begins to take exercise, and then he can plead his own case, if not with eloquent words, at least with an occasional kick at the boys.

It has been intimated to me that the connection I sustained to the "*Carolina Pennant*" would injure the Animal since the "Pennant" had suddenly expired and left many of its subscribers in the *suds*. I have to say here, and I hope it will satisfy every body, that I had no interest in the "Pennant." I wrote most of its Editorials for which I *should* have received *something* according to agreement, but I did not. I have tried this *co*-business and it neither pays nor suits my genius. I want a broad hemisphere, a wide latitude, and nobody to divide with me in the spoils.

Then, friends, we now understand each other. If want you to send me your names between now and the first of January; if enough respond, the "Animal" will make his bow; if not, no harm done.

TERMS: Two dollars per annum, payable on delivery of first number; two dollars and fifty cents if paid in six months; three dollars if not paid till end of year. ☞ No money will be required until the first No. is issued. ☜
R. H. WHITAKER,
Raleigh, N. C.
Dec. 1st, 1855. 4—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance, seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.
J. Q. LUFSEY.
Petersburg, July 6, 1855. —

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16. 1854. 44—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

SUNDRIES.

WE HAVE IN STORE, AND WILL SELL AT lowest market rates:—
3000 Sacks Jeffrey & Dacey L. B. Salt,
1000 do G. A. do.
100 bbls. Refined Crushed Sugar.
100 do Coffee do.
50 hf. boxes Loaf do.
200 bags Rio Coffee.
500 boxes Pale Soap.
250 do Brown do.
100 do Chemical Olive Soap.
250 bbls. N. C. Gross Herrings.
250 do Cut do.
Brooms, baskets, wrapping papers, twine, sugar boxes, yeast powders, olive oil, chocolate, candles, mould, adamantine, and sperm, together with all articles found in a wholesale grocery.
A. M. McPHEETERS & CO.
6 Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.
☞ Particular attention given to sales of flour and N. C. produce generally. Orders for lime, guano, &c., filled at lowest prices.
Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

A. M. McPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORW DING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wills' Warehouse,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter,
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, } *Norfolk.*
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va.
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 73—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the C rts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 52—tf.

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan. 10, 1856. 20—tf.

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
Attorney at Law,
Having removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly the Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Counties
Pittsbro', April 16, 1855. 42—tf.

DR. J. B. WINSTON
HEREBY INFORMS THE CITIZENS OF HOLLY SPRINGS and vicinity that he is prepared to attend to calls requiring his professional services. He respectful ly solicits a share of public patronage, and will endeavor to give satisfaction.
March 12, 1856. 32–tf.

TO THE

PEOPLE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD, Raleigh, April 15th, 1856.

The Know Nothing Convention, which assembled in Greensborough on the 10th instant, nominated for the office of Governor of this State John A. Gilmer, Esq., of the County of Guilford. Mr. Gilmer has accepted the nomination, and is a candidate for the suffrages of the people. His friends have put him forward, and they claim for him popular favor and support, not only as a Know Nothing, but upon the ground, as they declare, that he is devoted to the interests and the vested rights of the *entire* State, and that he is not sectional, and will not be, if elected, in his views and feelings in State affairs They further declare that he is friendly to the rights of the masses of the people; that he is loyal to the State Constitution, and would not subject it to radical and dangerous changes; and that he has done and will do nothing, in connection with our State fundamental law, which guarantees a just representation in the Legislature of our slave property, from which the adversaries of our institutions in the non-slaveholding States can draw arguments with which to assail and injure us as a slaveholding people.—Let us examine the record, and see how this is.—We wage no personal warfare against Mr. Gilmer. We respect him as a private citizen,—we have nothing to say against him as a gentleman;—but, as a public man, his record is public property, and it is both our right and our duty to examine that record, and to set it forth for the information and guidance of the people. *To the record, then!*—all the people ask is, light—information as to the real character of public men.

We invite the attention of the people of all parties, to the following *facts*, from the record of Mr. Gilmer's public life:

Mr. Gilmer was a member of the Senate from the County of Guilford, in 1848. At that session the great question of Equal Suffrage was first brought forward. It was proposed to amend the Constitution, in the mode pointed out by that instrument, so as to allow all free white men to vote in the election of members of the Senate as well as of the House of Commons. This proposition was not to take away any existing right, but merely to extend the right of suffrage. The bill passed the Commons, but was defeated in the Senate—*John A. Gilmer voting against it.* [See Senate journal, 1848, page 269.]

At the session of 1850, the Equal Suffrage bill again passed the House of Commons by a three-fifths vote, and went to the Senate. It was again rejected in that body, by a vote of 29 to 20—the vote for it being *one* less than required by the Constitution to pass it,—*Mr. Gilmer again voting in the negative.* If Mr. Gilmer had voted *for* the bill it would have passed, 30 votes being three-fifths of the whole Senate. [See Senate journal, 1850, page 303.] The bill was, however, reconsidered on the motion of Mr. Washington, and passed, by a vote of 33 to 17,—*Mr. Gilmer again voting in the negative.* [See Senate journal, page 339]

At the session of 1852, the Equal Suffrage bill came up for consideration, a two-thirds' vote being now necessary to pass it, so as to submit it to the people for their acceptance or rejection. The vote was, 33 for it, and 15 against it—*Mr. Gilmer again voting in the negative.* If Mr. Gilmer had voted *for* the bill, it would have passed, 34 votes being two-thirds of the whole Senate. As it was, the measure failed for that session, and it was necessary to commence it anew.

At the session of 1854–'55, the question of Equal Suffrage was again brought forward, by a bill introducted into the Senate by Mr. Boyd, of Rockingham. It passed its third reading in the Senate by a vote of 35 to 15—*Mr. Gilmer again voting in the negative*, having voted uniformly up to this stage of the measure, to clog, embarrass, and defeat it.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution, as it passed the two Houses of the General Assembly in 1854–'55, is in these words:

"Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate, for the district in which he resides."

This amendment, if it should receive a two-thirds' vote of the whole representation in the next General Assembly, will then be submitted to the people; and if approved by them at the polls, will become a part of the State Constitution. Is it not reasonable to suppose,—judging Mr. Gilmer by the course he has uniformly pursued on this subject,—that if elected Governor, he will do all in his power to defeat this great measure of right, of equality and justice?

But, the reply of Mr. Gilmer and his friends is, that they desire other amendments to the Constitution besides Equal Suffrage,—that the mode of amending the Constitution by legislative enactment and the subsequent sanction of the people, is "wrong" and "anti-republican"—that they want a "*free Convention, unrestricted by any thing but the will of the people,*'—and that, among other radical changes, they desire to alter the present basis of representation in the Legislature. At the session of 1848–'49, Mr. Gilmer himself moved an amendment to the Equal Suffrage bill, and voted for it, by which he proposed to change the Constitution so as to *strike out the federal population basis of the House of Commons, and substitute therefor an unmixed free white basis.* [See Senate journal, page 267] Mr. Gilmer has uniformly advocated a "free, unrestricted Convention" with the view of changing the present basis; and he has resisted the passage of the Equal Suffrage measure for the reason, among others, that he wished to hold it up and use the influence and the force which the great principle carries along with it, *to secure an unrestricted Convention.* He supported, for example, at the last session of the General Assembly, a bill to call a Convention of the people of the State *by the votes of a bare majority of the Commons voters;*—and on a proposition made by Mr. Cherry, of Bertie, to "solemnly swear" the members of such Convention that they would in no "manner whatever alter, change, or amend the basis of representation in the General Assembly of the State, as it now exists," *Mr. Gilmer voted NO!* But this is not all,—indeed Mr. Gilmer's record teems with votes and speeches, *all* having the same object and tendency. In 1851 he signed what is known as the "Western Address," which will be found below, and to which we invite the serious and thoughtful attention of our readers. In that Address he complains, for instance, "that three-fifths of the negroes are represented in the House of Commons, and all the negroes" between certain ages "in the Senate;"—"but," he adds,—addressing the free white men of the State—"*your wives and children have no political rights.*" He then goes on to denounce the present basis of representation in the following terms: "*It is no freedom—it is no equality. It is downright tyranny in its most odious form. The few grinding into the dust the many, under the iron heel of power*—power under the pretence of being derived from "the people only." But read the Address carefully, and then judge for yourselves. Messrs. Seward, Trumbull, Wilson, and other abolitionists of the free States are resorting to every means to restrict the institution of slavery—to lessen its influence, and to cripple its power. They assert that African slavery has too stronge a voice both in the common Territories and in the States;—they complain that, according to the principle of the federal basis, slaves are counted in apportioning the members of the House of Representatives; and they would gladly strike down that principle and establish that of white representation. Are we still to be told, as we are told in this "Western Address," and in the vote of Mr. Gilmer in 1848–'49 to establish an unmixed white basis here, *that slaveholders have too much influence and power in North Carolina?*

But, in addition to all this, Mr. Gilmer is a KNOW NOTHING!—a member of an intolerant, proscriptive, secret political organization. He has solemnly sworn to submit himself, under the no less penalty of being posted "as a perjurer and traitor, unworthy the notice or regard of good men," to the "North-Carolina State Council" of the Order,—the said Council to be "*subject to the requirements of the National Council;*" and it is expressly provided that the National Council "*shall have power to decide all matters appertaining to national politics.*" Here, then, is link upon link, chain upon chain, which would bind him, if Governor, and swerve and control him even against his own wishes and his better judgment. *He would not be the Governor of the People*, but the servant of an oath-bound faction. A "HIGHER LAW" than the Constitution which he would swear to support, would claim his allegiance. *He would be "subject to the requirements of the National Council"*—that Council which struck out the twelfth section, recognizing the rights of the South,—a Council which, in its platform of principles announced in February last, did not even venture to mention the words, *African slavery!*—and which denounces as "reckless and unwise" the repeal of the Missouri restriction, *by which slaveholders were let in to the territory of Kansas.* Mr. Gilmer and his friends have already acquiesced in this action of the National Council, thus giving open and unquestionable proof, if indeed any proof were needed, that they are thus "subject" and thus bound. But, it is answered, the secrecy has been abolished, and there is now no "North-Carolina State Council." What Pope, then, released Mr. Gilmer from his oath?—from his obligations, which he swore he would "keep THROUGH LIFE sacred and inviolate?" And if there is no State Council, how did it happen that North-Carolina was represented by delegates, in February last, *in the National Council?*

THOMAS BRAGG, the present incumbent, has made a good Governor. He has been faithful to all the great interests of the State; and under his administration the State has gone forward with rapid strides in the career of improvement. He has omitted the performance of no duty,—he has given no just cause of offence either to localities or to parties; indeed, so well has he borne himself as Chief Magistrate of the State, that not a word of censure has been heard against him. Why turn out a faithful, a tried, and a trustworthy public servant, to make room for a new and untried man? The people of North-Carolina are proverbial for their sound sense, and for their preference for the real over the ideal—for the tried over the untried. We have no fears as to the result. The people will not desert a faithful servant,—they are not ready to bestow their confidence on a *new* party, which is sectional in the Republic, and sectional in the State, as is shown by its own record and by the recorded opinions of its candidate for Governor. But the campaign will be animated, and it will be necessary that every Democrat should do his duty. We have the strength,—let us put it forth, and victory is sure.

But, we are detaining our readers from the "Western Address." Read it, and then hand this paper round among your neighbors.

THE WESTERN ADDRESS.

An Address to the People of North Carolina, on the subject of Constitutional Reform.

RALEIGH, Jan. 1st., 1851.

A Meeting, composed principally of Western Members of the Legislature, was held in the Capitol, on the evening of the 1st of January instant, to take into consideration the various propositions to amend the Constitution.

On motion of Mr Bynum, of Rutherford, George F. Davidson, Esq., of Iredell, was called to the chair; and A. H. Caldwell, of Rowan, and A. G. Foster, of Davidson, appointed Secretaries.

On motion, it was *Resolved*, That the only proper Republican mode of amending or altering the Constitution is by the People themselves in Convention assembled.

On motion of Mr. Erwin of Buncombe, it was *Resolved*, That a Committtee of ten be appointed to prepare an Address to the people of North-Carolina; and that said Committee submit it to an adjourned meeting to be called by the Chairman.

SENATE CHAMBER, Jan. 28, 1851.

The adjourned meeting assembled in the Senate Chamber: when Mr. Bynum, from the Committee appointed to prepare the Address, reported the same, which was read, adopted, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Haughton, of Chatham, *Resolved*, That the members of this meeting feel themselves bound to use all honorable means to promote the object of this Address.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, *Resolved*, That all newspapers friendly to the call of an open Convention, are requested to publish this Address, and use all honorable means to effect the object in view.

GEORGE F. DAVIDSON, Ch'man.

A. H. CALDWELL, A. G. FOSTER, } Secretaries.

ADDRESS.

A Meeting, composed principally of Western members of the Legislature, without distinction of party, was held in the Capitol, on the evening of the 1st of January inst., to consider what measures were necessary to be adopted to secure to *the people* of North-Carolina the right to amend their State Constitution, so as fully to answer the great ends for which it was originally established; and to maintain that equality of rights, which lies at the foundation of all free and popular governments.

It is a remarkable feature in the history of our State, that the free people of the State never have had a voice in the formation of that instrument, by which alone their lives, their fortunes, and their personal liberty is protected. The first Constitution was formed at Halifax, 18th December, 1776, immediately after we had thrown off the British yoke, when our ancestors were not fully alive to the interests of the people—but still retained a reverence for British usages, where property was always more respected, and had more political weight than the rights of the people.—The delegates to that Convention, in consequence of that natural deference to their ancient customs, were elected only by freeholders and households; and that Convention made the Constitution so formed, the organic law of the State. The people who formed neither of these classes, and who constituted a much larger mass of the population of the State, had no voice in the election of delegates; and the Constitution was not submitted to them for their approval or rejection.

At the time this Constitution was formed, all the counties in the State, except eight, lay east of Raleigh, which has been regarded as the dividing line between the Eastern and Western portions of the State. By its provisions, each county, without regard to its wealth or population, was entitled to send one Senator and two members of the House of Commons; and the towns of Wilmington, Newbern and Halifax, to which were added, in 1788, Fayetteville, in the east, and Hillsboro' and Salisbury in the west—each, one member of the House of Commons. Under this Constitution we lived, suffering grievances, the memory of which has not yet left us, constantly struggling to amend it, until 1835, when the Legislature, in the plentitude of its mercy, granted to the people of the State the privilege to say whether they should amend the Constitution in some few points. The delegates to that Convention were required to be sworn not to transcend the limits prescribed to them by the Legislature, itself but the servant of the people.

The result of their labors was the Constitution under which we now live. By it, the number of members in the Senate is fixed at fifty: and in the House of Commons at one hundred and twenty. Each county is entitled to elect one member at least; and the remainder are elected by the counties in proportion to their federal population—that is, to all whites are added three out of five slaves, and the sum total constitutes the federal population. In the Senate: the counties elect Senators in proportion to the taxes paid into the public treasury, without regard to the sources whence those taxes originated—whether from the permanent wealth of the country, or from those taxes imposed to restrain the vices of the community.

The clause prohibiting any one from voting for Senator unless he was the owner in fee of fifty acres of land, contained in the Constitution of 1776, was still retained. To this clause in our Constitution, public attention has been directed for the last two years; and its anti-republican and aristocratic character severely denounced as a remnant of the feudal times, when the people were mere serfs or servants of the landlords.

In consequence of this denunciation of one particular feature of our Constitution, public attention has been directed to its other provision. Our people, in 1835, when called upon to decide upon the amendments submitted to them, only had to decide between the old and new; and they naturally preferred the latter, as it gave, in one branch, more political weight to the mass of the people of the State. It was the first instance when they were regarded at all by their own State Constitution. Being naturally lovers of peace and order, and always obedient to the laws of the land, they raised no clamors against them, until they were called upon to look into their Charter of Liberty, and see that it contained one feature wholly repugnant to republican equality. In this opinion we all concur. It is right and proper that the *people* who are governed, should elect those who govern them; and directly at war with that sacred principle contained in the Declaration of Independence, "that all men are free and equal," to exclude from this valued privilege any freeman because of his not being a landholder.

Equally opposed to this principle is the rule by which political power is measured by the basis of representation in the Senate. To place it in its most favorable light, the Senate represents property, and not persons—money, not men—matter, not mind. But its odiousness does not stop here. You are all familiar with the subjects of taxation, and these taxes are represented—not you, the people. All white males between the ages of 21 and 45 are subject to a poll tax; and all slaves, male and female, between the ages of 12 and 50 are subject to the like tax. So that three-fifths of the negroes are represented in the House of Commons, and all the negroes, between the ages above designated, are represented in the Senate; but your wives and children have no political rights. Pedlars, billiard tables, bowling alleys, circus riders, playing cards, retailers of spirituous liquors, brokers, merchants, watches, and carriages, are all taxed. They have their Senators in the State Legislature. But your wives and your daughters; your old men who have served their country; your young men who are rising up to be its hopes and its stay; and your poor men upon whom misfortune has laid its heavy hand; have no one there to plead their cause and protect their rights. Is this Liberty?—Is this Freedom?—Is this Republican equality?

Your Bill of Rights says "That all political power is vested in and derived from the *people only*." Is power in the Senate of North-Carolina derived from "*the people only?*" Let it not be said taxation and representation go hand in hand. That principle has no application here. It is true that our ancestors fought the battles of the Revolution upon the principle that they were not to be taxed by a body in which they were not represented. But who represented? certainly the people—those who paid the taxes—not the taxes themselves. Our ancestors never claimed that their property should be represented. They claimed, and justly too, that *they* should be represented. In the Senate, *property* is represented, and not *the people*; and the same principle which prompted our ancestors to that glorious contest, and sustained them in it, which terminated in the achievement of our Liberties, should prompt us to war against this most odious anti-republican remnant of feudal aristocracy by which the people are taxed by a body in which they are not represented.

Apply the principle, and see its injustice. Ten men in any one county, own as much property and pay as much public tax as five hundred men in another county. They all own the same species of property. Each of the five hundred is equally interested in the preservation of his little mite as either of the ten. Each one has perhaps made it by the labor of his hands, by the sweat of his brow. It is all he has, by means of which to maintain and provide for his family. It is the dependence of his children for education—for sustenance. And yet, by the present system, the ten are equal to the five hundred. Is this justice? Is this Liberty? Let war break out—let civil commotions arise,—whose lives are exposed for the protection of this property? Who are sent forth to fight the battles of your country? The five hundred go forth to fight the battles of your country; to vindicate its honor; to maintain its glory, leaving their wives and little ones to struggle on in poverty and indigence:—while the ten stay at home, enjoy their wealth; and boast of the honor and glory of their country, the bravery, the freedom, and equality of its citizens. Save us from such freedom—save us from such equality! It is no freedom—it is no equality. It is downright tyranny in its most odious form. The few grinding into the dust the many, under the iron heel of power—power under the pretence of being derived from "the people only."

Under the operation of this principle, there are some startling facts. According to the census of 1840, and the apportionment of Senators made under the provisions of the Constitution by the Legislature of 1842, seventeen western Senators represent a majority of the white inhabitants of North-Carolina. At the apportionment which will be made in 1852, a still greater discrepancy will be found to exist. The improvements which have heretofore been made, and are still in progress in North-Carolina, tend to a great increase of the value of property and of the subjects of taxation in Eastern Carolina. The Wilmington Railroad, to which the State has contributed so much, has added greatly to the value of property of every description near it and the amount of taxes is proportionably increased. The Raleigh and Gaston Road; the Cape Fear improvements; the appropriations to Neuse river; to Tar river; to the Weldon Railroad; all have the same tendency. And the immense amount of money, therefore, expended heretofore in North Carolina, will have the effect directly, under the present Constitution, for the next twenty years, to cause us in the West, where we have a *majority* of the free white people of the State, to have in the Senate only THIRTEEN MEMBERS; while the *minority* of the white people will have THIRTY-SEVEN MEMBERS!

We do not desire to be understood as opposing in the least a proper system of Internal Improvements; nor as making any complaints against what has heretofore been done by our Legislature. Nor are we to be regarded as taking ground against the proper protection of property. We should be pained to see the day come in North-Carolina when a system of agrarianism would be pre-eminent: when our own people would be less observant of law; less regardful of right. The true theory of Free Government is the proper protection of its *citizens* in the *enjoyment* of life, liberty and property. The right of property is a right attached to the person of a citizen, and he is to be protected in its enjoyment. Taxes are uniform; and he who possesses a little is as deeply interested in its enjoyment as one possesing a greater share; and equally—nay, more opposed to the imposition of high taxes.

Property has no rights independent of persons. You can give it no rights, nor privileges, nor immunities which effect *it alone*. It is matter and cannot feel, nor enjoy rights, but, in consequence of its possession, you may give its owner political power and privileges. If, then, you protect citizens in the *enjoyment* of property, is not the possessor of hundreds equally entitled to protection as the owner of thousands? Is his enjoyment the less? Do you measure enjoyment by the quantity enjoyed? Suppose you take from the rich man his thousands—it is only *his all.*—If you take from the poor his hundreds—*it is his all too.* Which will cling to his all with the more pertinacity?—Which will surround it with more guards; use it more sparingly; and more carefully provide that it shall not be consumed by profuse and lavish expenditures of Government? It is notorious that the poor complain most of high taxes, and it is natural they should; it is harder for them to pay them. It diminishes the aggregate of each more, although the amount taken away is less; and every poor man hopes and expects to improve his condition, and one day to become rich. Hence it is that in western North-Carolina we are more interested in the preservation of slave property; because, although we may have fewer slaves, we have more *slave owners*: and, of course a greater number of persons to watch over any aggressions upon it. The same is true of land. We have more land owners, and owners of every other species of property; and fewer of that class of persons who have nothing to enjoy, and nothing to protect or defend, but their rights of person.

To connect together the people of the State in one common bond of interest, it is only necessary that they should possess the same kind of property, and that taxes should be direct and uniform. Indirect taxes are seldom representatives of the wealth of the community where they are collected. The amount of public revenue collected in the city of New York is no sure test of the wealth of that City.—And many of our taxes are indirect, and furnish no index of the wealth of the counties in which they are paid.

It is idle, then, to say you must give more political weight to the rich than the poor—the owner of thousands than the owner of hundreds. A thousand owners of any particular species of property will afford it much more *effectual* protection than *one* owner of the same amount and species, under any form of government that would be tolerated for a moment in a free country.

If the West has less capital; fewer slaves; and land less valuable; they will guard their little more carefully than the East; and, in guarding their own, they will guard and protect that of their Eastern brethren. We are one people; and God grant that the time may come when we may feel that we are not common enemies, but that our interests are the same. The struggle that has heretofore existed has not resulted in the public good.

Many of our citizens are greatly opposed to the election of Judges by the Legislature, as is required by the Constitution. It cannot be disguised that our own Legislature has, in many instances, been the scenes of intrigues entirely at war with our ideas of the purity of the bench; and in which it was shown that neither character, nor qualifications, were made the tests of fitness for office; but simply party services. Legislatures are small bodies usually elected upon political party grounds, and they feel bound, in the election of all officers, to serve their party; and that, too, frequently at the sacrifice of the best interests of the people.

Under these circumstances, many believe that the people would be the safest depositaries of this power. The opportunity and facility for corruption and intrigue would not exist; and the people, in acting, would not be influenced by the fear of denunciation or punishment of party men. The system has been tried in many States of the Union, and found to operate so well that it is much to be doubted whether it will not, in time, be adopted in all.

Others, too, think that they ought to hold office for a limited period. There is no other officer known to our laws, but who is limited to a short period, after which his power is laid down at the foot of those from whom he received it; and in determining whether they will again place him in power, they pass upon the manner in which his duties have been discharged. Many of these offices are of the highest character and importance, and equally requiring in the incumbent purity and integrity of character. No evils have resulted from giving the election of these officers to the people; and certainly no corruption of the people, nor of the officers, has been the consequence. And it certainly is not a question of much difficulty, whether we should be cursed with a bad Judge during his life, if in despite of all precautions, one should unfortunately be elected. In no other instance is such a curse inflicted. Can any other be greater?

The present mode of appointing Justices of the Peace is universally admitted to be worse than a farce. A certain evening is set apart for the purpose; and the members from the different counties hand in the names of those they desire appointed; and they are read at the Clerk's table. Nobody hears the names, or cares to hear them. It is understood to be the season for sport—and is one of those customs of our Legislature long known and recognised and never departed from. They are frequently selected by the members of the Legislature for the influence which each can exert at home in some particular neighborhood. And it is well known that many of those appointed are wholly unfit for the proper performance of the duties entrusted to them. And some of those duties are of the highest importance to their several counties. They enjoy and exercise the power to tax the people; they impose taxes much more heavy than those imposed by the Legislature; they regulate roads; build bridges, court houses and jails; regulate the patrole, and govern the whole police of their several counties; besides exercising original jurisdiction in all cases of debt under $100, and actions on accounts under $60; besides presiding in County Courts, where business of the highest importance to the interests of all is transacted. They have exclusive jurisdiction of the probate of wills; of granting letters of administration; they appoint guardians, and control the settlement of their accounts, and of the settlement of all estates. There are many other important duties they perform—they are, in fact, the great conservators of the peace of society; and upon the proper and efficient performance of their duties, depends, in a great measure, the social order, morality, peace and prosperity of every community. Surely, men upon whose qualifications for office, and proper conduct, so much depends should be selected with great care. There is no amendment to the Constitution more imperiously demanded by the public good than this. If they tax the people, ought not the people to elect them? This is a question for them to decide, when in Convention assembled.

It is made a question, too, by many, whether the election of Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer, ought not to be given to the people; and all other officers now elected by the Legislature, of a general character, when their duties connect them with the whole State.

It has been proposed, too, to provide for the election of a Lieut. Governor to preside in the Senate, and who shall assume the office of Chief Magistrate of the State upon the death of the incumbent. We all remember the long struggle to elect a presiding officer in the Senate, six years ago, and again two years ago, when the body was equally divided. A Lieutenant Governor would have removed that difficulty.

The rules of the Senate require, that the presiding officer of that body shall not vote upon questions pending before it, except in case of a tie, and when his vote may make a tie. And he is not permitted to speak, except when the House is in committee of the whole. One Senatorial District, is, therefore, necessarily almost wholly disfranchised. The impropriety of this state of things will readily occur to all.

Many other complaints exist against the present Constitution. Many other improvements could be pointed out, more consistent with the progress of the age. The science of government is as progressive as every other science.—The people improve; their means of knowledge increase; their circumstances change; their relations towards one another, and towards citizens of their sister States are altered. Our sister States every where around us are taking advantage of this age of improvement to improve their forms of government, adopted when the rights of the people were comparatively little known. Is our Constitution alone to receive no improvement from the spirit that is abroad? Is North-Carolina alone to stand still? Is she alone to continue bound in those shackles which have kept her limbs so long fettered in bands of steel? Or shall she arise, like a strong man in his might, and demand that she shall be free?

To you the appeal is made. What will you do? We disclaim all desire to dictate to you, or even to suggest the alterations which should be made in the Constitution. It is not a part of our Legislative duty. We have merely directed your attention to those defects which exist in it. It is your province, when in Convention assembled, to correct those defects, and in the manner which you may conceive will best subserve the great purposes for which governments were instituted. The position which we assume, and which has governed our course in our action upon the various propositions to amend the Constitution, which have been before the Legislature, is—

That the only proper republican mode of amending or altering the Constitution, is by the people themselves in Convention assembled.

Upon that Platform we will stand; and if we fall, it will be in advocating The Rights of the People.

If you sanction the principle, that the Legislature is to amend the Constitution—that it is to be the *foot-ball* of every demagogue who desires to win popular favor—if it is to be mingled with the corrupting influences of party—if it is to be mixed up with the business of legislation, and to be influenced by the bartering process so freely resorted to now-a-days, determining the fate of a measure here or a measure there—its fate is sealed—it is prostrate in the dust, to be trampled upon by those who understand not its provisions, and care not for its protection. It becomes the toy, the sport, *the prey* of those who ly *incapable* of the task assumed to themselves. This has been fully proved by the progress of "Free Suffrage" through the present General Assembly.

Early in the session, a bill was introduced into the House of Commons, to amend the Constitution, so as to allow non-freeholders to vote for members of the Senate. It was discussed at great length in that body, and a vote was taken, and it was *rejected*—three-fifths of the members not voting for it.

Its friends set to work to revive it. It was reconsidered, according to a rule of the House, and by the use of those means so readily presented in a Legislative body, having power to bestow office and rewards. When the House was again called upon to vote, everything was arranged, and it passed and was sent to the Senate. And when that body came to examine into this *deliberate, well-considered act* of the House of Commons, to change the fundamental law of the State, it turned out that it was *free* suffrage, indeed! for it gave to *all* freemen over 21 years of age, the right to vote for Senators, whether they were black or white, and whether they had paid tax or not! It allowed, in the opinion of many, *insolvent free* negroes to vote for members of the Senate!

The same scene was enacted over again in that body.—The bill was rejected. Again its friends taxed their wits to revive it; and the intrigue was cunningly contrived by which it was finally *forced* through that body. Its friends in the House of Commons affected to regard it as at an end; and to become indignant; and a bill was introduced, and passed through with hot haste, providing that the people should hold an election and declare through the ballot-box whether they desired a Convention. This was done to intimidate eastern Senators who were opposed to letting the people say whether they desired a Convention or not. It had its effect. Some Senators were frightened at the prospect that the people might meet in Convention and obtain their rights. They changed their votes, and free suffrage passed. Upon the floor of the Senate, some Senators avowed that they were opposed to it,—that they thought it an infraction of the compromises of the Constitution,—but that they would vote for it *solely* to keep down a Convention. Other Senators avowed their determination to vote for a Convention, unless free suffrage passed. Free suffrage did pass, and all its friends united to vote against a bill which only asked the poor boon for the people that they might tell the Legislature, through the ballot-box, that they desired a Convention to be called to take into consideration *all* the grievances under which they labor, and redress them in the manner which they alone have the right to determine.

The issue, then, has been fairly presented; *Free-suffrage, or a free Convention, unrestricted by anything but the will of the people.*

We have chosen to support a Free Convention. We opposed free-suffrage, not because we thought the people ought not to have it, but because we did not like the *manner* of getting it. We can never sanction the propriety of amendments to the Constitution by Legislative enactments. It is true, the Constitution points out that as one of the modes of amending the Constitution; but it is wrong, and never can accomplish the object intended by it. Let us see how it is to be carried into effect. A bill is to be introduced into one Legislature, proposing an alteration of the Constitution. If it receives the support of three-fifths of both houses of the Legislature, it is to be published, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe, for the information of the people; and is then to be submitted to the next Legislature. They have to pass it again through both bodies by a vote of two-thirds of both houses; and it is then submitted to the people who may ratify or reject it, by voting directly upon it at the ballot-box.

Now, is it not perfectly obvious that, by this mode, the will of a majority—nay, of two-thirds of the people, may be defeated? We have already shown that, after 1852, thirteen Senators will represent a majority of the people of North-Carolina. The minority is represented by thirty-seven Senators, any seventeen of whom may defeat the will of the whole State. Is there any principal more thoroughly settled than that a majority of the people have a right to form or reform their Constitution—their fundamental law? All Constitutions, it is true, are designed to protect the rights of minorities; it is the shield which guards their rights against all encroachments;—but these shields, these guards, must come, in the first instance, from the *majority.* In no other way can "power be derived from the people only.' Free-suffrage has, it is true, passed the present Legislature, but none but freeholders yet vote for Senators.—This right which you are told is an inalienable personal right, and which you are degraded by not being permitted to exercise, is not yet obtained; and we venture to predict you never will obtain it by Legislative action. It is deceptive, and intended to be deceptive. Many persons who voted for it, avowed their determination to go home and electioneer against it. They voted for it, to kill a Convention, and congratulated themselves that they had killed both.

But if you do get it, it will only be after four more years of agitation. And every other amendment is to be made with the same difficulty. A generation may pass away, before even *one* amendment may be made to the Constitution, though demanded by two-thirds of the voters of your State, and of the most vital importance to their best interests.

Suppose there are not two-thirds of both houses of the next General Assembly in favor of free-suffrage—in what situation will you be? The whole battle is to be fought over again. You begin where you first started. You will not be as near the attainment of your wishes as you are now. Is this an illustration of that principle contained in the first section of our Bill of Rights,—"That all political power is vested in and derived from the people only?"—The Legislature is only the creature of the people; and that mode of amending the Constitution recognises the right of that creature to dole out to them such amendments as may suit their pleasure. It puts it in the power of seventeen Senators, representing one-fifth of the population of the State, to hold down, under the most grinding tyranny and oppression, the other four-fifths, and to taunt them with the insulting cry of *Dorr Rebellion*. They say we have the power to govern you; we will exercise that power; and you have no means of redress except by rebellion.—Every principle of free government is outraged by such a course;—every principle of our nature revolts at it.

The mode of reforming the Constitution, which we advocate, avoids all these objections. There is no possibility of mixing it up with the political intrigues of the day. Demagogues have no opportunity of seizing upon some one principle, and riding upon it as a hobby into power. There is no improper and unnatural agitation of the popular mind. When a Convention is authorized, by law, the people are sensible of the importance of the task they have to perform, and fully alive to the responsibility which rests upon them. They select as their delegates, not hot-brained politicians, trained in the polluted atmosphere of party corruption; but men distinguished for purity, for wisdom, for integrity, for prudence, for moderation—men who have passed the age when they are misled by the allurements of ambition; and who may desire to secure for their descendants a free, stable and conservative government. Their deliberations are conducted with calmness and dignity.

Let such a body assemble in North-Carolina, and take into consideration the whole Constitution. Let their wisdom determine whether any alterations should be made, and if any, what they are. Let these alterations, then, be submitted to the people, and let them declare, at the ballot-box, whether they approve of the result of their labors—they prefer the old Constitution or the new. There need be no turmoil, no excitement. Everything will be conducted with that calmness and dignity becoming so important a subject. Within twelve months everything may be done; and if a change is made, the government will be moving on harmoniously in its new sphere of action—every grievance remedied—every cause of complaint taken away; and that which has been the bane of North-Carolina—crippling all her efforts to better her condition—retarding all her improvements—Eastern and Western jealously, buried forever.

We beg our eastern brethren not to suppose we desire to encroach upon their rights. Not a western man harbors such a thought. Has the west ever been unjust towards the east?—can one instance be pointed out in the history of our State, where the west was not true to the east? where she failed to meet her eastern brethren in the spirit of brotherly kindness and affection? with that spirit which should subsist between members of the same great family?

Then why persist in charging that our object in seeking to obtain a Convention is an attempt to deprive the East of any one of her just rights?—We solemnly avow it to be our belief that every cause of complaint that either has against the other, can be easily, readily removed by a Convention—that all differences will be adjusted fairly and wisely;—and that we will then form one brotherhood, united in feeling, and in interest, and speedily assume that proud stand amongst our sister States to which our resources and the character of our people so eminently entitle our noble old State.

If this *one* object can be attained, we shall have done more for North-Carolina than a quarter of a century of legislation under our presented system can accomplish.

The mode of altering the Constitution by Convention is much the most economical. The time already consumed by the Legislature in the agitation and discussion of this one proposed amendent, has cost the State more than the whole expenses of the Convention of 1835. Another Legislature will have to discuss it; and, even if we then fail, *the whole cost* will have been incurred. Another amendment may be proposed, and the same expense incurred. So that the mere discussion of each proposed amendment by legislative enactment, would cost more than a Convention which would settle the whole at once and forever.

Entertaining these views, we have opposed, in the present Legislature, the attempt to take the intiatory step to incorporate free-suffrage in our Constitution by legislative action. We believe the mode is anti-Republican, and contrary to the free spirit of our Institutions. We believe you cannot obtain free-suffrage in the manner proposed; and if we are mistaken in that we are sure you cannot obtain it without years of agitation and turmoil. We believe that one amedment in this mode *will cost the State more than a Convention* which would redress every grievance. We believe that a Convention can be called—that, when called, it will be filled with the wisdom and prudence and moderation of our State; and that they can and will adjust all those matters about which the public mind is beginning to be agitated, to the entire satisfaction of all parties in the State; so as secure every one in the enjoyment of all his rights of person and of property. This is the object of all free Governments. We desire nothing more, and are sure the people do not.

Studious efforts have been made by a portion of the public press to misrepresent our views, and to attribute to us motives which we never entertained. This is a stratagem frequently resorted to, to ward off the force of truth. We are charged with having party designs; and this is charged as a party movement. The charge is not true. It is above party. Our object is to keep our Constitution out of the baneful influences of party politics, to elevate it above all other questions; and to induce action upon it by the wise men of the land. We are the advocates of the right of the people to form their own organic law.

We have an abiding confidence in the honesty and integrity of the people of North-Carolina. We have stood up as the advocates of their rights. Their good alone has governed us in our actions. We appeal then TO THE PEOPLE OF WHOLE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, to free themselves from the shackles of party; to look at this as a question which may affect them and their posterity, for all time to come; and to decide it as becomes NORTH-CAROLINIANS—as becomes FREEMEN.

JOHN G. BYNUM,
JOHN A. GILMER,
CALVIN J. WEBB,
JESSE B. SLOAN,
N. W. WOODFIN,
MARCUS ERWIN,
W. B. LANE,
D. F. CALDWELL,
CALVIN H. WILEY,
PETER ADAMS,
R. BARRINGER,
J. W. SCOTT,
G. M. A. DRAKE,
J. THORNBURGH,
J. A. LILLINGTON,
A. H. CALDWELL,
O. G. FOARD,
S. DOUTHITT,
G. F. DAVIDSON,
G. G. McKAY,
E. M. CAMPBELL,
J. M. BOGLE,
FRANCIS LOCKE,
A. M. FOSTER,
T. G. WALTON,
JOHN SHINPOCK,
A. G. FOSTER,
JAS. M. LEACH,
A. B McMILLAN,
DAVID W. SILER,
JOHN HAYES,
JOHN H. HAUGHTON,
ANGUS R. KELLY,
Z. RUSSELL,
S. FLEMMING,
H. T. FARMER,
T. R. CALDWELL.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851.

PATENT BARREL MACHINERY.

Interesting to Mill-owners, Turpentine Distillers, and all others, who have an extensive use for Barrels and Kegs.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS THE PROPRIETOR OF THE patent of the machine known as "Trapp's Patent Barrel Machine," for the territory of North Carolina, and is desirous of selling machines with the right to use them in the several counties of the State. He is also desirous of selling the rights of the same machine, for the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Texas. The following describes some of the advantages of the machine.

Advantages over Hand-made Work.

We make our own staves and heading, and make twenty-five per cent. more stock from the same given amount of timber, saving thereby one-quarter in cost of material. Our staves are made perfectly straight, have the same bollow and round as when set up in the cask; are of a uniform thickness; are *jointed* more accurately—being mathematically true from one end to the other; our casks are tighter, stronger, all of equal weight and capacity, uniform in appearance, and are all perfectly *water-tight.* They cost only about two-thirds what the same article would, if made by hand, and will sell for considerably more in any market.

We have a shop at Franklinsville, Randolph Co., N. C., where any persons who wish, can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

WM. W. CLARK,
Franklinsville, N. C.

Dec. 15, 1855. 1104—w6m.

At this Season of the Year no Medicine is more necessary than Dowden's Virginia Bitters, the Great Southern Tonic.

PREPARED FROM THE PRESCRIPTION OF A celebrated Southern physician. The great tonic and stimulating power of this medicine eradicating all impurities of the system, all who would enjoy health and ward off Diarrhœa, Billious-Yellow Fever, or Fever and Ague, during the coming spring and summer, should use them. To the consumptive, or those so inclined, they are invaluable, increasing the appetite, and imparting new vigor to the constitution. For Dyspepsia, they are a pleasant and never-failing remedy. Thousands have been effectually cured while all other remedies have failed. Price 50 cents. Six bottles $2 50.

For sale by Williams & Haywood and P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, N. C.; Rosser & Rives, Petersburg, and Geo. Dowden, Richmond, Va.

Feb. 22, 1856. —27

NOTICE.

THE BUILDING A NEW JAIL IN THE TOWN of Wentworth, will be let to the lowest bidder on the first day of May next, the house to be a two story brick building, with four rooms on the basement story, and four cells in the second story, to be covered with tin, length forty feet, width thirty feet. Also the building a kitchen and smokehouse of brick. The contractor to furnish every material.

The plan and specifications may be found at the County Court Clerk's Office.

GEO. D. BOYD,
GEO. L. AIKIN,
T. T. ROBERTSON,
J. C. ROBERTSON,
W. M. ELLINGTON. } Com.

Wentworth, March 24, 1956. 36—4w.

WEST HARRIS, D. D. S.,
PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.
Office on Rockbridge street, next door to John H. Haughton's Law Office.

DR. HARRIS having graduated at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery at its session of 1855, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

He announces to the citizens of Randolph, Moore and Harnett Counties, that he will visit their county seats, during the several terms of their respective Courts.

March 5, 1856. 1115—wtf.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF SUP. OF COM. SCHOOLS OF N. C., April 14, 1856.

To the Committees appointed to examine and pass on the qualifications of Teachers of Common Schools.—FOURTH ANNUAL LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

GENTLEMEN:—As your term of office, under the provisions of the Act of the last Legislature, begins now on the third Monday in April, this letter has been delayed beyond the usual time, on this account.

It is desirable that this letter should reach the new Committees; and I may be permitted to express the hope that each member in every county will keep a copy by him, and will avail himself of all suitable opportunities of exhibiting it to Teachers, District Committees, and others interested in the success of our Common Schools.

As I have often said, gentlemen, you are an important, an indispensable part of the machinery of our system; and I again most respectfully urge on you, by every consideration of patriotism, to accept the position assigned to you, to bear its trials with as much patience as possible, and to discharge with zeal and discretion its responsible duties.

We cannot dispense with your services; and if you will look back to the history of the past, you will find much to encourage you.

The contrast between the state of things now and five years ago is truly surprising.

Then, there were not, perhaps, two hundred Teachers in all the State who held certificates of character and qualifications from Examining Committees; and the few certificates given were good in every county, and for an indefinite period, whatever changes might occur in the character of the Teacher, or in the condition of public intelligence. *Now there are two thousand Teachers under the spur of annual examinations*—and of these, a considerable proportion are continually improving, while some of the old incorrigible nuisances are each year cut off, and their connection with our educational system severed forever. These are great facts: they shew that while we are getting rid of bad material, we are supplying its place with that which is better, while of those who still continue to teach, an important number are improving.

And here excuse me for suggesting that we are not perfect, and that we never will be so; and that however favorably you may be impressed by the examination of a Teacher this year, it is no reason why you should neglect to examine him next year.

It is right to be pre-disposed in favor of those who have stood high heretofore; but ever remember that while the Teacher may depreciate in morals, and in intelligence, and thus lose his relative position, he may also lose it by the increasing knowledge of the community. A high standard of qualifications five years ago is not a high standard now; and therefore, let me urge on you the importance of granting no certificates without actual examinations. These examinations are not a thorough test; but they are a spur to candidates, and cause many of them to be constantly endeavoring to improve; and that is the great point.

As I have heretofore suggested, you must keep constantly in view the state of general intelligence where the Teacher expects to labor; and while, where applicants are young, and show a disposition to improve, and where a high grade of scholarship is not needed in the Teacher, you can make allowances for want of mental culture, and put those indifferently qualified in this respect on trial, *no compromises are to be made in regard to morals.*

I solemnly invoke your most serious attention to this point; and my constant advice is to have no hesitation in peremptorily refusing license to all who do not prove a good moral character. Make no allowances in this matter: remember that a great responsibility rests on you in this particular.

An extra number of my last Annual Report having been printed, I take pleasure in being able to send a copy to each one of you; and I call your special attention to *Appendix A.*, pages 47 to 54, inclusive. You will see that I am in favor of having your expenses paid while engaged in the service of the State—and that it is my determination to continue to urge the matter on the attention of the Legislature, knowing it to be true economy as well as a just and true policy.

You will also observe that I have recommended, and shall continue to recommend, as a farther means of improvement of Teachers, the formation of Library Associations in each county; and as the plan is sketched out in my Report, I need only to allude to it here. I will only add, that the more I reflect on this, and observe of the course of things in other States where they have good systems of Common Schools, the more firmly am I convinced of the importance of this plan; and I would be pleased to receive suggestions from you on this subject, and would also be glad to lay your views before the Legislature.

I have long felt the want of a direct medium of communication between myself as Head of the system of Common Schools, and all its parts. The State, of course, prints and distributes all official communications and documents made in accordance with the requirements of Law; but I have supposed that I could often send out useful facts, statistics and suggestions, if I had the means of bringing them to the attention of those interested. Besides, there ought to be a medium through which Teachers and friends of education could bring their views and experience to bear on the minds of others, through which good examples could be held up to the view of all, and by which all the current facts of our system could be brought to the attention of all its officers and friends.

As you are well aware, it is hard to reach all the District Committees with advice, or suggestions, or facts: and the importance of reaching them in this way all admit. There are over 3000 Districts: how can we convey stimulants to all the Committees of these?

For a long time I have been revolving plans by which to start and sustain a periodical to be sent free to all the Districts, and to all the Committees of Examination and County Superintendents; and some have deemed the object of sufficient importance to look to the State for aid. I thought, however, that it would be a dangerous subject for the State to touch; for, while this periodical, so conducted, could be made a great means of good, it was also liable to abuse and perversion.

Without going into the details of my efforts and plans, I will simply announce to you the gratifying fact that I have been enabled to complete arrangements for the publication of a quarterly Magazine, of thirty-two pages of reading matter: and that thirty-five hundred copies will be sent out, free of charge, to the officers of the system. A copy will be sent to the Charman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools of every county, for each District Committee, and one for each member of the Board of Superintendents, and for each member of the Committee of Examination; and the first No. will be issued just as soon as I can get time to prepare the contents.

I take great pleasure in being able to make this announcement—and I hope that in time the *quarterly* will be changed into a *monthly* Journal, and that our best Teachers, and the friends of general education will contribute useful matter for its columns. It will be devoted exclusively to the cause of general education, and especially of Common Schools in North-Carolina.

There will be no cost but the postage, and I have no hesitation in advising the Chairman of each county to pay this from the School fund, as it will amount to very little, while it will be spent to the best advantage.

Communications, facts and suggestions are respectfully solicited from members of Examining Committees.

In regard to the Text Books to be used in our Schools, I sincerely hope that you will use your influence with Teachers, and with Booksellers and Merchants in such a way as to promote the obvious interests of the Schools. *Economy, State pride and State interest, and success in teaching,* all demand that exertions should be made to have universally introduced the books recommended.

It is impossible to teach well a large School, unless the children can be classified; and it is, of course, impossible to put them in classes when they do not use the same books. Besides, when the books recommended by the Superintendent are used, there is no danger of change, and thus economy is insured; and besides all this, many of the books recommended are specially adapted to our peculiar wants. *We have now a complete series of North-Carolina Readers,* all in print, cheap and highly commended by our leading citizens—a standard geography, with a new and full map of the State, and an appendix concerning our State—and a series of copy-plates, with a synopsis of our Common School Laws, &c., on the cover.

I have been impressed with the fact that copy-plates are much needed in our Schools: many of our best Teachers are young persons who have not had sufficient practice to learn to write well, an art generally acquired only by long effort. I, therefore, determined to urge the general use of copy-plates—and it occured to me also, that a double object could be effected by their introduction. I thought the cover could be made a vehicle for disseminating a knowledge of our School Laws; and I applied to the publishers of a popular series of copy-plates, and was able to make a contract with them by which we can be greatly benefitted. They will fill the covers as I direct, without any additional charge—and the series thus commended, is besides, I believe, the cheapest in use.

It is time for our system to begin to furnish means of a more complete education; and already, in a number of Districts, Teachers and people are prepared for a higher grade of Schools, and a broader range of studies. In fact, certain branches, formerly studied only by those who desired what was called a liberal education, are now considered as indispensable as Grammar and Geography; and those who do not acquire any knowledge of them, will find themselves sadly deficient when they enter into competition, on the stage of action, with those educated elsewhere. Among these now elementary studies are those of *History, Book-Keeping* and *Natural Philosophy*, or some of the more general and simple applications of science to the arts of life. Hereafter, I shall have certificates for Teachers issued with some of these branches on the list of studies to be examined on—and while, of course, it is not essential for a teacher to be a proficient in them, in order to get license to teach, I do sincerely hope that their attention will be continually called to these things by the Examining Committees. I especially recommend Book-Keeping and American History—and I would also recommend the introduction of simple and cheap apparatus for the illustration of studies taught—and particularly of Mental Arithmetic, a subject very important and too much neglected. I have taken much pains to find a set adapted to our use—and I am happy to say I have succeeded, there being a set, costing only $20, made by the Holbrook School Apparatus Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Connecticut, answering exactly to my desires. But on this subject I will, if spared, issue a special circular.

Upon the subject of Dictionaries I would remark that as it is coming time to build up School Libraries, &c., the Unabridged Dictionary of Noah Webster, revised and enlarged by Dr. Goodrich, should be among the first standard literary works bought.

It is invaluable to the scholar, and to all who wish to become good scholars, it is the most important work on the English Language now extant.

As good primary works, I have heretofore recommended Worcester's School Dictionaries, which are well prepared; but I find that Webster's smaller works of the kind are much more extensively used, while his Spelling Book is on my list of works recommended, and his Unabridged Dictionary is also my preference among the higher works of this kind. Besides, since I first made my recommendation, a new and more convenient abridgment of Webster's large work, called The High-School and Pronouncing Dictionary,

more full than the Primary, and less and more convenient than the University Dictionary, has made its appearance; and hence, there is not now the necessity for recommending a work not so well known to our people as are those of Noah Webster.

Dictionaries are not class books; and, therefore, for reasons given above, and as it seems to be most convenient to our people, I recommend Webster's Dictionaries, at the same time remarking that Worcester's can be used where most convenient. The High School Dictionary I prefer for the schools. The list of books recommended is here given, and for convenience divided into two classes—the Elementary Series embracing the works on studies heretofore generally pursued—and the works for more advanced classes, those now recommended and urged.

The Houses which publish these works have high, national characters: they are not connected with the sectional agitations that are now having such pernicious influence, and they have manifested the most enlightened and liberal kind of enterprise, by trying to promote their interests in a way to benefit us. For their agents I bespeak the kind attentions of our people—and may add that, in recommending books, I have carefully consulted the best interests of our own people, and instead of seeking to enrich publishers, have obtained liberal sacrifices for our benefit from them. I can, therefore, cheerfully recommend them to the patronage of our citizens, as well as to their confidence; and, as an instance of the importance of carrying out, in the selection of books, the suggestions of those who have given anxious attention to the whole subject, I may mention that I knew a merchant of our State recently to purchase Readers which contain an article strongly reflecting on the South, and are published by bitter and bigoted abolitionists. I am not blaming the merchant: he only knew the books were used in his section, and doubtless had little acquaintance with their contents, or with the character of publishers, matters to which I have given special attention.

The books recommended, are,

ELEMENTARY COURSE.

Webster's Spelling Book,
Webster's or Worcester's School Dictionaries,
Davie's Arithmetic, (*First Lessons—Intellectual & School Arithmetic.*)
Bullion's English Grammar,
Monteith's Youth's Manual of Geography—*Also First Lessons,*
Mitchell's Intermediate Geography—*North-Carolina Edition,*
Fulton & Eastman's Copy-Books—(3 *Nos. only*)—*North-Carolina Edition,*
North-Carolina Readers—*Nos.* 1, 2 *and* 3,

ADVANCED COURSE.

Parker's first Lessons in Philosophy—Parker's School Philosophy—Fulton & Eastman on Book Keeping—McNally's School Geography—Willard's School History of the United States—Davie's University Arithmetic—Webster's Dictionary, *University Edition.*

The North-Carolina Readers are published by *A. S. Barnes & Co,* No. 51, John St., N. York, as is also the special edition of the Copy-Books recommended, as well as several other of the above works; but while these publishers will be found ever ready to furnish facilities to Teachers and Pupils here, all the works recommended may be had of any of the booksellers and publishers.

In conclusion, permit me to repeat, for your guidance in examining persons wishing to teach, a few suggestions embodied in the form of rules, in my last annual letter to you.

Rule 1. To receive all applicants kindly—so to conduct the examination as to give them a fair opportunity of showing their attainments.

2. To examine none as to mental qualifications, *until satisfactory evidence is given of good moral character during the year preceding the examination.*

3. To have constant reference to the wants of the community, in granting certificates with low grades, and grant as few of them as the circumstances will permit.

4. To candidates of good character, presenting themselves for the first time—and to those so afflicted as not to be able to follow any other calling for a living, grant the greatest number of the lowest certificates—that is, among a given number, badly qualified, if any are to be licensed, and all are equally indifferent in scholarship, give the preference to these over those who have been on trial, are able to work, &c., and have not improved.

5. Require each candidate to present his or her last certificate—and if the numbers are all *fives,* or very low, and no improvement this year, refuse a certificate, unless under special circumstances, or for public reasons.

6. In granting certificates to those presenting old ones, make a memorandum on the new certificate, something as fallows: "*One, two,* no higher," (as the case may be,) or "Same No. on —— as in the year 18—." So distinguish those who have fallen, &c., &c. This will make each certificate show, on its face, to the public, not only the rank of the Teacher, but also whether he is advancing, standing still, or going back, and it will act as a powerful stimulus. In giving notice of the times and places of examination, request all Teachers to bring their certificates, &c., &c.

7. To each one, when the certificate is handed to him or her, say that the certificate must be exhibited at the next examination, and that the next certificate will refer to the numbers on the present, &c., &c.

8. *Elevate the standard continually,* and with a prudent reference to the wants and condition of the community, the supply of candidates, &c., &c.

9. Never permit any amount of mental qualifications to atone for want of *unimpeachable* integrity and moral character; and while you do not pretend to decide on questions of faith and doctrine, beware of atheists and infidels, whose morality, to say the least of it, is built on a sandy foundation, and not likely to resist a storm of temptation.

We not unfrequently hear discussions of the foolish question whether general education improves the morals and adds to the happiness of a people. I call it a foolish question, because no definite meaning is fixed to the word "education," and because, without more precision of terms we cannot answer it either way.

Unquestionably a bad man, with a mind improved with knowledge, is capable of doing much more mischief than one of similar morals and no intelligence: it is the difference between an antagonist armed and one without weapons.

Just in the same way are the influences of a good man greatly enhanced by his enlightenment.

But we mean here by the word education, *the training of the heart* as well as of the mind; and to suppose that careful efforts to subdue the evil passions of the one and to add to the resources of the other, directed in a prayerful dependence on God, with humble and sincere desire for the Guidance of His Holy Spirit, and with a careful study and unrestrained use of His inspired Word, will make men worse and more unhappy, is to confound all ideas of goodness, of happiness, of truth itself. Let us so conduct our Schools, remembering, that however we may plant and water, God only can give the increase; and ever remembering that while it is our duty to labor diligently, He alone can change the heart, and overcome the depravity of our fallen nature. The fruits of *such* labors will undoubtedly be glorious.

With my best wishes, and sincere sympathies, I am, with much respect, your anxious fellow-laborer,

C. H. WILEY,
Sup. Com. Schools for the State.

N. B. Three copies of this Letter, and three copies of my last Annual Report are sent to the Chairman of each Board of Superintendents of Common Schools in the State; *and these Chairmen will please hand a copy of each—(of this Letter, and the Report)—to each member of the Committee of Examination.*

New Goods and Groceries!
K. R. WEATHERS'
FAMILY GROCERY STORE,
(On Market Square.)

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RETURNED FROM Baltimore with a complete and well-selected supply of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. Among many other articles in Store are the following, to wit:

A fine stock of ladies' fine dress goods; Silks, Lawns, Ginghams, DeLaines, Calicoes, &c.

Fine bleached and unbleached Domestics, of all widths.

Osnaburgs and gentlemen's pantaloon patterns, of every style.

Cravats, Wrappers, Handkerchiefs and Gloves.

Ready made clothing, of all styles and prices, just from the Factory.

Hats, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, &c.

ALSO—Crockery Ware and Queen's Ware of various kinds—Glass Ware, table cutlery, &c.

Fancy articles—Breastpins, combs, brushes, fish-hooks and lines, buttons of all descriptions.

Bacon, Lard, Butter, Meal and Flour, and all descriptions of groceries, kept constantly on hand. Loaf, pulverized and crushed Sugars—coffee of the best quality—adamantine candles, very cheap.

Nails, Castings, Hardware, Trace-chains, Hoes, &c.

Fine table salt in small sacks, starch, tobacco and snuff, of all the various qualities—powder, shot, &c.

Call and examine for yourselves, as I have really a splendid stock, and will sell low for cash, or, to punctual purchasers, on short credit.

Call quick, too, or you may lose a bargain.

K. R. WEATHERS.
Raleigh, March 28, 1856. 1118—w4w.

NEW VOLUMES OF THE FOUR GREAT BRITISH REVIEWS, namely,
EDINBURGH, NORTH BRITISH, WESTMINSTER, AND LONDON QUARTERLIES,
AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (MONTHLY,)

Commenced with North British for November, 1855, and the other Reviews and Blackwood for January, 1856.

Terms of Subscription.—Any one Review or Blackwood, $3 a year. Blackwood and one Review—or any two Reviews, $5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, $10. Four copies to one address, $30.

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Address, L. SCOTT & CO., Publishers, 54 Gold Street, corner of Fulton, N. Y.
42—3t.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

WHAT WOULD A MAN DO WITHOUT A HAT? But is it not better to have a *nice* Hat?

As usual, you can find at No. 8, Fayetteville Street, a most superb assortment of Dress Hats, in Moleskin and Straw; besides a variety of soft Cassimere hats, Ladies' Flats, &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
April 1, 1856. 39—

A CARD.

DR. L. C. MANLY HAVING PURCHASED "AUBURN," nine miles east of Raleigh, on the N. C. Rail Road, and adopted it as his future residence, tenders his professional services to the people in that neighborhood.
March 28, 1856. 39—6w.

The Standard.

RALEIGH. SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1856.

☞ Messrs. Israel E. James, John Collins, and Mr. James's other Assistants, and C. C. McCrummen, Esq., are our authorized Agents.

Notice to our Subscribers.

The Standard will not be sent to any one hereafter unless the order for the same be accompanied with the cash; and on the 1st day of May, 1856, the cash rule will be established with reference to all subscribers; and all who may be in arrears at that time will be erased from the list. Subscribers will be duly informed of the amounts of their indebtedness respectively; and we shall adopt some plan by which they will be thereafter regularly notified of the dates at which their subscriptions will expire.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON.

ELECTORS

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:

1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
4th, " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th, " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th, " JOHN M. CLEMENT, of Davie.

STANDARD FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Standard will be furnished during the campaign at the following rates: For six months, one copy, one dollar; five copies, four dollars; six copies, five dollars; ten copies, eight dollars; twelve copies, ten dollars;—cash in advance.

We respectfully solicit subscriptions.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

This body assembled in this City on Wednesday, the 16th instant, and adjourned on Thursday evening.

Dr. James E. Williamson, of Caswell, was called temporarily to the chair; and the Convention was afterwards permanently organized by the appointment of Jesse G. Shepherd, Esq., of Cumberland, as President, with eight Vice Presidents and five Secretaries. Mr. Shepherd, on taking the chair, addressed the Convention at considerable length and in an able and impressive manner. His remarks were greeted with much applause.

On Wednesday, after the appointment of the Committee on Resolutions, the Hon. William S. Ashe, of New Hanover, rose in his place, and after paying a high and merited compliment to the fidelity and ability of Gov. Bragg, concluded by moving that he be nominated for re-election by acclamation. One long, loud, enthusiastic *aye* went up from the large assemblage,—Gov. Bragg was nominated by acclamation, and a Committee was appointed to inform him of the fact, and to invite him to appear before the Convention. The Governor soon afterwards entered the Convention and was received with the warmest demonstrations of regard. Having been informed again by the President, of the action of the Convention, Gov. Bragg responded at some length and in his best manner, accepting the nomination and pledging his best exertions in the cause. We do not propose now to attempt even a sketch of the Governor's remarks,—we may do so hereafter. We have never witnessed a more interesting occasion than this. The Governor evidently felt deeply the honor conferred upon him, and the *manner* in which it had been done. He spoke with great animation and force, eliciting the repeated and prolonged applause of the Convention.

On Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, the Committee on Resolutions, through their Chairman, Wm. Hill, Esq., of Halifax, made their report. We have time only to briefly state that the Resolutions approve the Baltimore platform—maintain that the public lands ought not to be given to one or more States to the injury of the other States, nor squandered "on paupers and convicts, whether of native or foreign extraction"—heartily approve of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and the repeal of the Missouri restriction—thank our Northern Democratic friends for their fidelity to the Constitution—declare that the contest for the Presidency must be between the Democratic party and the black Republicans, and that the only hope of the country is in the national Democratic party—denounce the K. N. organization, and congratulate the country on its rapid decay—declare that Franklin Pierce and James C. Dobbin are the first choice of the Democracy of the State for President and Vice President,—and in addition to this, the same sentiments, word for word, on Equal Suffrage and the basis, internal improvements and Common Schools, which were announced by the party two years ago, are again proclaimed. The Resolutions, on motion of Hon. A. W. Venable, of Granville, were unanimously adopted.

The Convention then proceeded to appoint Delegates to Cincinnati, and Electors for the State at large. The following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention: Principal Delegates, Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, of New Hanover; Hon. Bedford Brown, of Caswell; W. W. Avery, Esq., of Burke; and R. R. Heath, Esq., of Chowan. Alternates, Hon. John Hill, of Stokes; Dr. Columbus Mills, of Polk; Wm. Hill, Esq., of Halifax; and Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., of Wake.

The Hon. Henry M. Shaw, of Currituck, and the Hon. Samuel P. Hill, of Caswell, were then appointed Electors for the State at large; after which the Convention adjourned until Thursday morning.

On Thursday, Dr. R. C. Pritchard, of Warren; Marcus Erwin, Esq., of Buncombe; A. M. Scales, Jr., Esq., of Rockingham; and B. Fuller, Esq., of Cumberland, were appointed Assistant Electors for the State at large. Able and animated speeches were delivered, in response to calls made upon them, by Dr. Pritchard, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Haywood, Sidny Smith, Esq., of Orange, and Dr. Copeland, of Northampton.

The President of the Convention announced the following gentlemen as the Democratic State Committee, to wit: William W. Holden, of Wake; Jas. Fulton, of New Hanover; James H. White, of Gaston; Jesse A. Waugh, of Forsythe; R. S. French, of Robeson; William A. Jenkins, of Warren; William K. Lane, of Wayne; David Coleman, of Yancey; R. P. Waring, of Mecklenburg; and Gen. Jos. Allison, of Orange.

There were forty-six Counties represented, by *two hundred and seventy-five delegates.* It was the largest, the most harmonious, and the most enthusiastic Convention ever held in the State. Under such a leader as Bragg, and with such principles, victory is certain. Many of the old men of the party were in attendance, some of whom voted for Jefferson—stronger in the cause than ever, and ready to incur every sacrifice of time and labor in the cause. The young and the middle aged were also here by scores, full of life, energy, and enthusiasm, which nothing can withstand when fairly brought into action. It was indeed a proud and a glorious occasion for the Democrats and Anti-Know-Nothings of the State,—an occasion which will long be remembered, and the results of which will be felt for good from Cherokee to Currituck.

The afternoon session was enlivened by a novelty in political Conventions. At the hour of meeting, our two fine Military Companies—the Oak-City Guards, Capt. W. H. Harrison, and the Independent Guards, Capt. J. Q. DeCarteret—accompanied by the Raleigh Cadets, Capt. G. Lovejoy, rendezvoused in front of the Capitol. It being intimated to the Convention that the parade was gotten up with a view to add to the attractions of our city, whilst being visited by so large a number of strangers, with a disregard to *party* considerations, that body acknowledged the compliment, as North-Carolinians, by the appointment of a Committee to invite the Military to seats in the Hall. The invitation was warmly tendered by Dr. Pritchard, of Warren, and appropriately accepted on behalf of the Companies by Capt. DeCarteret, who, through the courtesy of Capt. Harrison, commanded the battalion on this occasion. The President of the Convention received the Companies in a hearty manner. He thanked them on behalf of that body—not as partizans, but as North-Carolinians—he thanked them in the name of the *people* of North-Carolina, for the honor they had done them (the Convention) as representatives of a portion of the people. The spectacle presented there that day, was a credit to the gallant City of Oaks—nay, it was highly creditable to the noble Old North State. He would not permit himself to touch forbidden ground on an occasion like this; but he might be permitted to say, that the signs were ominous of evil to our beloved land. And, whilst at all times—in times of profound peace abroad and at home—it was pleasing to see the soldier's manly bearing, the gay plume dancing to the martial fife and drum—at a time like this, it was consoling, from the reflection that, as a last resource, we can fall back upon the stout arms and brave hearts of a well-trained citizen soldiery. After a few well-merited compliments on the appearance and deportment of the troops, the President again thanked them and resumed his seat.

Lieut. Tucker, of the Oak-City Guards, responded in his usual pertinent manner, and at some length; and was followed by Dr. Pritchard, in a speech highly complimentary to the City of Oaks and her military spirit. A. M. Lewis, Esq., moved a formal vote of thanks to the Companies, which was unanimously adopted. The whole of the business having been gone through, the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

Proceedings in our next.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

The second, fourth and fifth electoral Districts held their conventions here on Wednesday last. In our next we will give the proceedings in full. For the present we will only state that Jno. A. Averitt, of Onslow, and Dr. Milton Selby, of Hyde, were appointed delegates to the Cincinnatti convention from the second District, with Ivy A. Lewis, of Pitt, and Dr. D. G. W. Ward, of Greene, as alternates. The delegation in attendance here have issued the following call for a convention to appoint an elector and sub-electors:

The delegation from the Second Electoral District in attendance upon the Democratic State Convention, through the undersigned Committee, propose to the Counties composing said District the propriety of holding a Convention, composed of delegates from each County, in Newbern on the 19th of June next, for the purpose of appointing an Elector and Sub Electors for the ensuing campaign.

L. W. HUMPHREY,
A. D. SPEIGHT,
W. J. BLOW,
JAMES B. AVERITT, } Committee.

In the fourth district, Maj. G. H. Wilder, of Wake, was chosen elector. F. A. Thornton, of Warren, and H. G. Williams, of Nash, were appointed delegates to Cincinnatti, with J. M. Bullock, of Granville, and Capt. H. B. Watson, of Johnston, as alternates.

In the fifth district S. E. Williams, of Alamance, was chosen elector. Dr. P. A. Holt, of Alamance, and Col. John Morrison, of Moore, delegates to Cincinnati, with Col. D. R. Cochran and Charles S. Winstead as alternates.

The names of assistant electors, and proceedings in full in our next.

Facts about Kansas.—The Pittsfield, Mass., *Sun,* informs us that two young men, natives of Pittsfield, who left for Nebraska and Kansas a little more than a year since, have just returned on a visit to their relatives and friends. The intelilgence they bring from Kansas is not at all confirmatory of the reports which are spread before the people at the east by such "freesoil" and "free love" journals as the New York *Tribune* and papers of that class, which are devoted to making a fuss about Kansas upon the slavery question, for political effect, and to subserve the designs of Seward & Co.

The "outrages" with which the citizens of this region are regaled almost daily, are declared—most of them—to have been manufactured for the occasion, for the New England market, and to have been unheard of in Kansas, except by those who have gone there—not to honestly labor and become reputable, useful and worthy citizens, but as political adventurers—to do the dirity electioneering work of the Greeley's, Seward's, Hale's Wilson's, *&c., &c.* The difficulties that have taken place are similar to those that have always occurred in new territories, growing out of land claims, and with which slavery has had nothing to do.

Celebration of Henry Clay's birth-day at Slash Cottage.—The celebration of Henry Clay's birth-day on Saturday at Slash Cottage, in Hanover county, Virginia, the spot of his nativity, according to the Richmond papers, was a brilliant affair.—Among those who were present are named: Hon. Caleb Cushing, Attorney General of the United States; Hon. S. A. Douglas; Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky; Hon. A. P. Butler, of South-Carolina; Hon. Jas. C. Jones, of Tennessee; Hon. Jas. M. Mason, of Virginia, and others, members of the United States Senate; Hon. W. L. Underwood, of Kentucky; Hon. John Cadwallader, of Pennsylvania, and others, representatives in Congress.

During the dinner, which came off in the Cottage, speeches were made by Hon. Caleb Cushing, Senators Butler, Douglas, Crittenden, and Jones, and Messrs. Bigler and Sidney Webster. During the progress of the festivities the vicinity known as the Slashes was christened Ashland.

Kansas Emigrants.—There is at present a large company of young men at Montgomery, Ala., gathered from different sections of the South, who are about to start for Kansas. On Saturday last they attended church, and after the services were over each emigrant was presented with a copy of the Bible.

From the Staunton Vindicator.

LETTER FROM MR. FILLMORE.

The following letter written by Mr. Fillmore to Henry Clay in 1844, expresses in its concluding passage a sentiment which will find a tardy response from the mass of the voters in the Union. The letter was penned, not with a view to reach the public eye, but for private perusal, and hence we must conclude that it expresses the true opinions of the writer. "God save the country, *for it is evident the* PEOPLE WILL NOT!" Mr. Fillmore here explicitly declares that the people are NOT CAPABLE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT, because he was not elected as Governor of New York, and Henry Clay was defeated for the Preseidency in 1844! Truly this is an exhibit to be made by a man who is now seeking the suffrages of that same people who he declared were not capable of self-government!

MR. FILLMORE TO MR. CLAY.

Buffalo, Nov. 14, 1844.

My Dear Sir: I have thought for three or four days that I would write you, but really I am unmanned. I have no courage or resolution. All is gone. The last hope, which hung first upon the city of New York and then upon Virginia, is finally disappointed and I see nothing but despair depicted on every countenance.

For myself I have no rights. I was nominated (for Governor) much against my will, and though not insensible to the pride of success, yet I feel a kind of relief at being defeated. But not so for you or the nation. Every consideration of justice, every feeling of gratitude conspired in the minds of honest men to insure your election; and though always doubtful of my own success, I could never doubt yours till the painful conviction was forced upon me.

The Abolitionists and Foreign Catholics have defeated us in this State. I will not trust myself to speak of the vile hypocrisy of the leading Abolitionists now. Doubtless many acted honestly and ignorantly in what they did. But it is clear that Birney and his associates sold themselves to Locofocoism, and they will doubtless receive their reward.

Our opponents, by pointing to the Native Americans and to Mr. Frelinghuysen, drove the Foreign Catholics from us and defeated us in this State.

But it is vain to look at the causes by which this infamous result has been produced. It is enough to say that all is gone, and I must confess that nothing has happened to shake my confidence in our ability to sustain a free Government so much as this. If with such issues and such candidates as the national contest presented, what may we not expect? A cloud of gloom hangs over the future. May God save the country, for it is evident the people will not.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

What the American Navy has done.—As it is deemed an easy matter in England to crush the American navy from the ocean at one fell swoop, it seems to be proper to show how difficult that task was in 1812. The following is a list of war and British merchant vessels captured by Americans during the war of 1812:

English Ships.	*Guns.*	*Captured by*
Guerrier, frigate,	49	Constitution frigate.
Macedonian, frigate,	49	United States, frigate.
Java, frigate,	49	Constitution, frigate.
A new frigate,	40	Destroyed in Canada.
Frolic sloop,	20	Wasp, sloop.
Alert,	26	Essex.
Boxer,	18	Enterprise.
Peacock,	20	Hornet.
Epervier,	20	Peacock.
Reindeer,	20	Wasp.
Avon,	19	Wasp.
Hermes,	28	Destroyed in Mobile.
Cyane,	31	Constitution.
Levant,	21	Constitution.
Penguin,	20	Hornet.
Dominicia,	6	Decatur.
Highflyer,	4	President.
Laura,	12	Diligent, privateer.
St. Lawrence,	15	Chasseur, privateer.
Pecton,	10	Constitution.
Pecton,	8	Perry, privateer.
Townshend,	9	Tom, do.
Ema,	10	Halker, do.
Landrail,	4	Syren, do.
Morgiana,	18	Saratoga, do.
Lapwing,	10	Fox, do.
Confidence,	38	Taken by Com. DcDonough on Lake Champlain.
Linet,	16	
Chruff,	11	
Finch,	11	
Detroit,	19	Taken by Com. Perry on Lake Erie.
Queen Charlotte,	17	
Lady Prevost,	13	
Hunter,	10	
Little Belt,	3	
Chippewa,	1	
Caledonia,	6	
Duke of Gloucester,	14	Taken by Com. Chauncey on Lake Ontario.
Melville,	14	
Julia,	3	
Growler,	8	
Nancy,	3	Taken on Lake Huron.

The following British packets carrying about ten guns each:

Prince Adolphus,	Gov. McKean.
Princess Amelia,	Rossis.
Empress,	Anaconda.
Mary Ann,	Gov. Tompkins.
Ann, Manchester,	Yorktown.
Little Catherine,	Herald.
Prince Elizabeth,	Harpy.
Do do	America.
Lady Mary Pelham,	Kemp.
Windsor Castle,	Roger.
Swallow,	President.
Duke of Montrose,	do.
Nocton,	Essex.

In all, 56 vessels—886 guns.

Merchant ships, 354; brigs, 610; schooners, 520; s'oops, 135; various classes, re-capture, 750—making 2,369 vessels, carrying 8,869 guns.

To this is to be added 29 vessels of war lost by wreck or otherwise, carrying about 809 guns, and we have an aggregate of 2,398 vessels, carrying 9,677 guns.

From the Boston Telegraph.

Kidnapping and Slavery of Chinese Coolies. Quite an exciting breeze has been blowing through our generally quiet and unruffled community for a few days past, originating in information said to have been recently received in this city from a son of one of our most estimable citizens, who sailed some months since in one of three ships alleged to be engaged in the business, owned by a house of the most extensive shipping interests in New England, to the effect that for several months past this house, one of the wealthiest, and standing conspicuous and almost pre-eminent in the estimate of the mercantile and commercial community for its proverbial integrity and successful enterprise, has been directly and extensively engaged in relieving an Eastern empire of its surplus and refuse population, and hurrying to an untimely death, or consigning to a life of slavery in their immense and almost boundless mountains of guano, worse and more intolerable than anything we read of in modern African bondage, thousands of deluded and deceived Chiness Coolies.

Can rumors like these, Messrs, Editors, be true?—For the credit of New England, in this nineteenth century, we hope not—but if they are, let the names of these modern kidnappers be made public, that the imputation, absolutely revolting to even the most morbid sense of civilized humanity, may not by possibility in the mind of any one rest on the innocent—if groundless, as in the name of Christian humanity and brotherly love we would hope they may be, let the Board of Trade, prominent in the management of which are the persons supposed by some to be implicated, authoritatively contradict and put to rest, at once and effectually, rumors which are rapidly placing, and if not immediately removed, an indelible stigma upon the hitherto fair name which has been inseparably attached to and associated with the commercial interests and reputation of Boston.

Mercantile Integrity.

Senator Douglas.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: "Hon. Judge Douglas has conveyed to the Baptist denomination of Chicago, Illinois, ten acres of land—a grove—beautifully situated within the city limits, for the purpose of erecting thereon a university—with a condition that the trustees shall lay the foundation of the edifice during the approaching fall, and spend annually towards the building $25,000 until completed. The value of the land is estimated at $50,000 The Judge has also made a handsome donation to the new Thirteenth street Baptist church in Washington city."

For the Standard.

Tracing shadows on the embers,
At the silent close of day;
Tracing shadows on the embers,
Of the loved one's far away!
First my Father's form is bended
As it often was of yore;
And with open hands extended
Dealing good for ever more.
Then my Mother comes before me
As when sitting by my side;
Then she stoops as leaning o'er me
With a mother's hope and pride:
But a coal has quickly vanished,
Both those forms now from my sight!
Ah! poor coal you sadly banished
Many thoughts from me to-night.
Now, I spy upon another
Two loved forms in beauty beam,
Tis a Sister and a Brother,
With a glorious light they teem.
Ah! But now another dearer
Than all other things beside,
And this form seems nearer, nearer,
In his glowing manhood's pride.
Tis a loved one—tis a loved one
That I oft have wished to meet,
That forever in whose bright sun,
I might sit beneath his feet;
Then this life would sweetly glide;
All my moments pass in bliss,
And while sailing down life's tide
I would sing there's love in this!
Then my praise to God ex tending
For the mercies of his grace,
Till my blissful life in ending
Found my soul in Heaven a place.

KATE, 1853.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, April 16.

The Senate passed the bill to remove from circulation all smaller Mexican and Spanish coins, establishing their value in receipt of government dues, and providing for the coinage of a new description of cents.

Mr. Seward introduce a bill providing for the taking possession of American discovered guano islands. Mr. Jones, of Iowa, made a speech on Kansas Affairs, after which the Senate adjourned.

The House passed a bill providing $20 per month for the relief of a lady in South Carolina who lost her husband and three sons in the Mexican war. Also passed a joint resolutions subscribing for 15,000 copies of Kane's Arctic Narrative, and providing medals for the officer's and men of the Kane Expedition. The agricultural portion of the Patent Office report was then received, after which the House adjourned.

Burning of a Steamship—Defeat of Walker's forces—Twenty Americans Taken Prisoners and Shot—Nicaragua about to be Invaded.

New Orleans, 15.—By the arrival of the *Enpire City,* we are informed that the splendid steamship *Osprey* was burnt at the wharf in Kingston, Jamaica, on the 25th of March. She will prove a total loss, but is fully insured.

The Aspinwall *Courier* of the 5th, says General Schleisenger, at the head of about 400 troops, had been signally defeated near san Jose, by 500 Costa Ricans under the command of President Mora.—Among the prisoners taken, were 20 Americans, all of whom were immediately shot. The Costa Rican army had made extensive preparations, and was about to enter Nicaragua.

The Indian troubles continue in Oregon and Washington territories.

Municipal Election.

Trenton, N. J., April 15.—Joseph Wood, Democrat, was elected Mayor of this city yesterday by 230 majority. The whole Democratic ticket, with one exception, that of School Superintendent, was elected by about the same majority.

Coffee Sale.

New York, April 15.—The auction sale of Coffee here to-day was well attended and the bidding spirited. The entire lot of Rio offered, about 4,000 bags, was sold at 11 a 12½ cents, which figures are considered full.

Hartford Municipal Election.

Hartford, Conn., April 14.—The Democrats have carried the city of Hartford by 538 majority on Mayor, and they carry four of the six wards, electing, by large majorities, their Aldermen and Councilmen.

Democratic Convention in Franklin.

THE DEMOCRATS OF FRANKLIN ARE REQUESTED to hold primary meetings and send delegates to a County Convention to be held in Louisburg on the 24th of May, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the ensuing Legislature. MANY VOTERS.
April 16th, 1856. 43—td.

SPRING CLOTHING.

WE HAVE NOW OPENED OUR ENTIRE SPRING stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. Our assortment is large, embracing every variety of style, that all who call may be supplied on the most favorable terms.

In making up our goods, the most improved fashions, neatness of manufacture, durability, &c., have been observed, that none need fear getting any but the best clothes from our establishment. Call and examine.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.,
(Successor to E. L. Harding.)
Fayetteville, St.

IN THE NEW ARRANGEMENT, THE *CASH* AND *six months* system will be strictly adhered to; this will enable us to sell the better bargains, and all who make bills will be required to pay the 1st of July and 1st of January.

W. H. W.
April 16, 1856. 43—

THE LATEST SPRING STYLES.

FINE BLACK FRENCH CLOTH DRESS FROCKS.
" " " Doeskin Pants.
" Fancy Colored " "
Silk and Mars. Vests, just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—SUITS OF CASSIMERE and Marseilles, just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.
April 16, 1856. 43—

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF informing the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in all their various branches. Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam-Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.

On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.

For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C.

D. B. JOHNSON,
Mill-Wright and Machinist.
April 19, 1856. 1121—wly.

REVENUE.—THIS HIGH-BRED HORSE, AND great racer will make his present season at the New Market Race Course, near Petersburg, Va.

Ample provision has been made for having mares, with or without colts, carefully attended to, and well fed on grain at fifty cents a day.

Revenue is a very sure foal getter, and his colts are remarkably promising. Only two have as yet been old enough to appear on the Turf—for one of which fifteen hundred dollars was paid in cash; and for the other the same amount was offered and refused, after winning his first stake last Spring.

Terms as heretofore, fifty dollars a season, seventy to insure, with one dollar to the groom.

For pedigree and further particulars see hand-bills.

JOHN M. BOTTS.
April 19, 1856. 43—4tw.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—I OFFER for sale that valuable house and lot formerly the residence of Maj. Clarke, opposite State Bank, upon accommodating terms. The house has been repaired, the lot is large and contains a good garden spot, large fruit trees, near the capital and is in an excellent neighborhood. Terms: Bond and security, one, two and three years with interest from day of sale. Apply to

ED. CANTWELL.
Raleigh, April 20, 1856. 43—1m.
☞ Register copy one month.

NOTICE.—I hereby forwarn all persons from trading for a note held by S. H. Kearney, jr., payable to him against me, as I owe him nothing, and he is indebted to me.

S. H. JEFFREYS.
April 18, 1856. 43—3tpd.
☞ Register copy.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY THE 21ST INSTANT, the Cars on the North Carolina Railroad will arrive

From Goldsbororough	at	9,21	A. M.
Leave for Goldsboro'	at	4,38	P. M.
Arrive from Charlotte,	at	4,28	P. M.
Leave for Charlotte,	at	9,31	A. M.

THIS UNPARALLELED PREPARATION IS RECEIVING more testimonials of its wonderful efficacy in removing pain, than any other medicine ever offered to the public. And these testimonials come from persons of every degree of intelligence and every rank of life.—Physicians of the first respectability, and perfectly conversant with the nature of diseases and remedies, have recommended this as one of the most effectual in their line of preparations for the extinction of pain. The Pain Killer is used internally and externally, according to the nature of the complaint. It has been found to be an excellent remedy for sudden colds, coughs, &c., fever and ague, asthma and phthysic, pain in the head, kidney complaints, bruises and sores, severe burns, canker, boils and ringworms, weak stomach and general debility, painter's colic, broken breast, &c., bowel complaint and dysintery, cholera, liver complaint and dyspepsia, toothache, &c., &c.

Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard.

This may certify that I have used Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer with great success in cases of Cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c., and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine.

JAMES C. BOOMER,
Pastor of the Baptist Church.

This may certify that I have used Perry Davis' Veg. Pain Killer in numerous cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have prescribed it extensively in bowel complaint, particularly for children, and it is in my opinion superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of those diseases.

When given to children, I have always combined it with the syrup of gum arabic, say ten drops to a tea-spoonful of the syrup, well mixed. Others have mixed it with milk and molasses, equal parts.

A. HUNTING, M. D.

This certifies that I have for several years used Mr. Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in several of those cases for which it is recommended, and find it a very useful family medicine.

A. BRONSON,
Pastor of the 2d Baptist Church in Fall River.

Mr. Perry Davis—Sir: I have used in my family your medicine, called Pain Killer, for many purposes, and have found it a very useful and valuable article. I therefore very cheerfully recommend it to the public regards.

Yours, very truly,
HENRY CLARK,
Pastor of the Baptist Church in West Randolph.

Calcutta, November 4th, 1853.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son:—I find it necessary to address you again, as my most sanguine expectations have been more than realized. The call for your valuable medcine is increasing so rapidly that I fear I shall soon be unable to keep pace with it. My particular object in writing now is to beg that on receipt of this you will kindly despatch another lot as ordered in my letter of June last. I hope I will not be entirely out before your last despatch reaches me, of which, however, I have not yet heard from you.

J. L. CARRAU.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son: Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your celebrated Pain Killer in several cases of the Dysintery and Cholera Morbus within a few months past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering, promoted by the feeling of a common humanity, I most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases, as a safe, and as far as my observation goes, an effectual remedy.

Yours, very respectfully,
EDWARD K. FULLER,
Pastor of the 1st Bap. Church, Somerset, Mass.

Perry Davis' Pain Killer.—From the reports of dealers in this city, we think no proprietory medicine has had a larger sale. Its valuable properties, as a speedy cure for pain, cannot fail to be generally appreciated, and no family should be without it, in case of accident, or sudden attack of dysintery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, and even Asiatic cholera, yields to its magic power, as we see by reports from those sections in the southwest where the disease has been particularly virulent the past summer.

Montreal Transcript.

Sold by P. F. Pescud, Raleigh; Thos. J. Patrick, Greensborough; Lucas & Moore, Goldsborough; Geo. R. French, Wilmington and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers every where.
March 17, 1856. 34—

New Spring and Summer Goods for 1856.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RETURNED FROM New York, and is now receiving the largest and most complete assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS he ever had the pleasure of offering to his numerous friends and customers. Introducing all the recent styles, Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Muslins, Challes, Barage De Lanes, Figured and Plain Berages, and Tissues.

Silk and Straw Bonnets, Silk Mantilas, and Parisols.

No use to talk, for I have got them. Come and look.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—I have a fine assortment of Cotton, Linen, and Woolen Goods of all kinds. Give me a call if you want new, cheap, and good Goods. Hats, Boots, and Shoes. Also, some good READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Talk about this man and that man selling goods at cost! Why customer, stop and think and ponder well before you step, I am not selling you old goods nor time-worn or shelf-rubbed remnants; but I am offering you NEW GOODS, bought in New York *within the last fifteen days,* and I will sell you good Goods, just as cheap as any man in this City, County or State that has paid for his goods, or intends doing so. Call and see me, and if I do not prove what I say, then quit me.

Call 3d door above R. Smith's corner, or one door above Evans and Cooke's, and opposite C. W. D. Hutching's Saddle and Harness Manufactory, Fayetteville Street.

ALEXANDER CREECH.
Raleigh, March 24, 1856. 1117—6w.
☞ Star, Christian Advocate, Spirit of the Age, copy six times.

SOMETHING NEW!

JOHNS & FERRELL BEG LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that they are now receiving and opening, at their new brick building on the North side of Market Square, a large and well selected stock of staple and domestic goods, together with a large stock of fashionable hats, shoes, boots, hard and hollow ware, &c. &c.

Also a large assortment of family groceries, consisting in part of Java, Laguire and Rio Coffee; Loaf, crushed, powdered and Orleans Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Teas, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Flour, Meal, &c. Also a quantity of Sperm, adamantine and tallow Candles; Raisins and Candies; Snuff, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco; Glass and Stone ware, China ware, and many other articles too numerous to mention. They will keep constantly on hand a large and fresh supply of family groceries, which they will sell at the lowest prices.

Country produce, at the highest cash prices, will be taken in exchange for goods.

Having procured the services of Mr. David Lewis, as clerk, whose business qualities are generally known, they feel confident that they will be favored with a liberal share of patronage.

J. B. JOHNS,
J. J. FERRELL.
March 28, 1856. 37—tf.

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS
At Thomasville Depot, Davidson County, N. C.,

MANUFACTURED BY THE SUBSCRIBER, EITHER single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece, by improved machinery, cemented and copper rivited, at New York prices.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Thomasville, Davidson Co., N. C.

All orders promptly attended to, and belts forwarded according to directions. The above belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
Dec. 22, 1855. 11—1yw.

SUPERIOR COTTON GINS.

THESE ARE THE CELEBRATED GEORGIA GINS manufactured by Samuel Griswold, at Griswoldville, in that State. They are used in all the Cotton States, no other factory having sold one-half the number; and are universally acknowledged to be the best performing Gin in the Union.

Mr. W. J. EVANS, of Greenville, N. C., is my sole Agent of that State and Virginia, and will call on the planters in time to supply all who may want a new Gin for the crop of 1856.

SAMUEL GRISWOLD.
Jan. 21, 1856. 1108—w6mpd.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Medical Society of the State of North Carolina will be held in the City of Raleigh on Tuesday the 13th of May, 1856, the second Tuesday of that month. The Society will convene at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Delegates, permanent members, and the profession generally, are invited to attend.

S. S. SATCHWELL, M. D.,
Sec. N. C. Med. Soc.
April 5, 1856. 41—wtd.

POCKET-BOOK LOST.—I LOST MY POCKET-BOOK somewhere in Raleigh on the 4th inst. There was no money in it, but it contained several papers, among which was a note for $300 executed by B. F. Womack and made payable to Willis B. Barfield, dated in October or November, 1855. The other papers are not recollected.—All persons are forwarned from trading for said note. A suitable reward will be paid for the pocket-book and contents on delivery to me or to Sheriff High.

EDMUND STEVENS.
April 5, 1856. 41—3t.

PEACE PROCLAMATION

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and patrons, and the public in general, of his return from the Northern Cities, and the arrival of his stock of Spring and Summer goods, embracing Clothe, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of French, English, and American manufacture, of every variety of color, quality, and price.

FURNISHING GOODS,

consisting of super Dress Shirts, Silk, Gauze, and Cotton undershirts; Silk, Linnen and Cotton Drawers; Silk, Cotton, and Thread, white and fancy Half Hose, Gloves of every variety; a large assortment of Collars, new styles; Cravats, Ties, Stocks, plain and fancy, Suspenders, Silk and Linnen Cravats, Silk, Linnen, and Linnen-cambric pocket Handkerchiefs, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. In addition, he is also receiving a large assortment of

SUPERIOR READY MADE CLOTHING,

which, being manufactured under his own supervision and direction, he can confidently recommend to all. To this branch of his business he desires to give more attention than heretofore, and will make regular additions to his already complete stock, as the season advances, and the wants of his patrons may require. All he asks is an examination of his stock before purchasing elsewhere—no charge for looking.

To cash buyers, he offers *great* inducements. He receives regularly, the latest French, English, and American reports of Fashions, retains the services of the most experienced workmen, both in cutting and manufacturing, and guarantees all his work to be equal, if not superior, to any in the State, or out of it, either in quality or price. If this be true, then ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN PEOPLE! Why send your money to the North when your wants can be as well supplied at home? Why break down the working men of your own State, (whose interest should be your interest, as yours is his,) to the building up of your openly avowed enemies? Why banish your Mechanics and Artizans from a home, both of nativity and choice, to climes uncongenial—yes, even to the midst of your enemies?

Ye who have an interest in the welfare of good old North Carolina, think of it; cease this fratricidal policy ere it be too late.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon having the same care and attention as though furnished by myself; but in all cases it is considered a cash transaction. Cutting and repairing done at all times, as usual, *for cash*.

NOTICE IS AGAIN GIVEN TO ALL IN ARREARS for 1855, and previously, their notes and accounts will not remain in my hands after the first of May ensuing; to all of which particular attention is solicited by

ISAAC PROCTER.
Opposite the Post Office.

Raleigh, April 9, 1856. 42—tf

☞ Star and Age copy 4 times weekly.

THE DEMOCRAT AND PLANTER.

PUBLISHED AT COLUMBIA, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS.

IN CALLING THE ATTENTION OF THE SOUTHERN Public generally to the above paper, we deem it necessary to say but few words. We are located in the midst of the richest planting district of Texas, and perhaps of the world. Many persons throughout the entire South are now looking to Texas with a view of making it their future home. A paper giving them reliable information with reference to the people, the soil, climate, products and resources of this State must be a desideratum to them. This we profess to do. Our large list of exchanges, comprising nearly every paper in the State, enables us to present our readers with a summary of affairs in Texas as complete as could be desired.

The Democrat and Planter is published on a double royal sheet, its large size affording ample space for Miscellany, as well as for political discussion, Agriculture, News, &c. It is designed particularly as a paper for the planter and the planter's family. No pains will be spared to render it acceptable to its readers.

It is now in the fourth year of its existence, having until August 1st, 1855, been known as the Columbia Democrat, at which time it was enlarged and its present name given to it.

Its large circulation among the planters and others in this State, renders it a capital medium for advertisements, especially for those of an agricultural nature.

TERMS:

Single copy, in advance, per year,	$ 3 00
Ten " " "	25 00
Twenty-five " "	50 00

Specimen copies furnished on application.

Address, CUSHING & SWAIN, *Publishers*,
Columbia, Brazoria Co., Texas.

April 9, 1856. 42—3m.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate,

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—WAKE COUNTY.—William G. Hill, Trustee, and others vs. Marianna Hill and others.—Petition to sell land.

Pursuant to an order made at Spring Term, 1856, of the Court of Equity for Wake county, in the above entitled cause—the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell, at the Court House door in the town of Pittsborough, on the Tuesday of May County Court, being the 13th day of May, the land in the pleadings mentioned as lying in Chatham county, to wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land situate lying and being in Chatham county, about a mile from Deep River, and within a mile and a half of Jones' Mills, on both sides of Dry Creek, adjoining the lands of Joseph Brantley, Drake Wicker and others—containing nine hundred and seventy-six acres. The said land is all well timbered with long-leaf pine, and very valuable on that account.

The undersigned will also sell at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on the Monday of May County Court—being the 19th day of May, the lands in the pleadings mentioned as lying and being in Wake county, to wit:

A tract of land in Wake county, containing three hundred acres more or less, adjoining the lands of Jos. Peace, the heirs of James Speight and others on Steep Hill creek, formerly owned by Charles Hinton.

Terms of sale: A credit of six months for one-half, and twelve months for the residue of the purchase money, bearing interest from date of sale, will be given to purchasers giving bond and approved sureties. Five per cent. of purchase money to be paid in cash on day of sale.

ED. G. HAYWOOD, C. M. E.

Equity Office, April 14th, 1856. 41—1s.

L. S. PERRY,

DENTAL SURGEON,

RALEIGH, N. C.

References:

To the Faculty of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery; Rev. Dr. Smedes, Rev. Mr. McIlwell, Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, Dr. Fab. J. Haywood, Hon. J. H. Bryan, Raleigh; Rev. Dr. Lacy, Davidson College; Profs. Owen and Wingate, Wake Forest College; Prof. Wheat, Chapel Hill; Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Jackson, N. C.

April 5, 1856. 41—1y.

MANTEO MILLS.

THIS VALUABLE PROPERTY IS NOW OFFERED for sale. It consists of a Paper, Grist and Saw Mill, and a Farm with a commodious Dwelling House thereon. It is situated in Wake County at the Great Falls of Neuse River, thirteen miles from Raleigh, and four miles from the Depots of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad at Forestville and Huntsville. The farm embraces three hundred and sixty-nine acres of good arable land—part of which is in woods.

The Paper Mill is a massive stone building, 201 feet long by 55 feet wide—part of it two and a half stories high, and is covered with a tin roof. The machinery consists of four engines of great power, one Rotary Boiler, one Fourdernier machine of excellent quality, which has turned off 3400 pounds of paper within 24 hours—together with all other appliances necessary for paper making—all in good order. The machinery is driven by Blake water wheels under a head of 18 feet water. There is a large Stock House attached, together with an office and eleven houses for the operatives. Also a Blacksmith shop and a Carpenter's shop of two stories. An abundant supply of the purest wash-water.

The Grist Mill is a new building, 40 feet long by 32 feet wide—of four floors. It has three pair of stones, each pair driven by a Blake water wheel.

The Saw Mill contains an excellent circular saw. Timber can be rafted down the river from twelve miles above.

If not sooner disposed of, the property will be offered at public sale, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next.

Terms, which will be liberal, will be made known on the day of sale, or on application to the Bank of the State of North Carolina, at Raleigh.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't.

March 10, 1856. 35—tdsw.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Will be sold to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Mrs. Susan Denson, deceased, (twelve miles south east of Louisburg,) on Saturday the 5th day of April next, the tract of land on which she formerly resided, lying on both sides of the road leading to Andrews' bridge, and bounded on the west for more than a mile by Tar river, containing between nine hundred and one thousand acres, on which is a comfortable dwelling house and convenient out houses, tobacco barns, &c., belonging to the estate of Col. Green Ross, deceased.

At the same time and place will also be sold one other tract of land containing between three hundred and fifty and four hundred acres, lying on the south side of Tar river on the Tarborough road, eight miles south of Louisburg, known as the Rhoda or Daniel Harris land, belonging to the same estate. This tract has upon it a comfortable dwelling house and some out houses.

Possession will be given of the first named tract immediately, and of the latter on the 1st day of January next.

Terms of sale: Bonds payable twelve months after the day of sale, with two or more good securities at the discretion of the undersigned.

CYRUS HARRIS, Executor.

Franklin Co., N. C., March 20, 1856. 35—waswtd.

SPRING, 1856.

A LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF HATS, CAPS, &c., for wholesale trade. By late arrivals I am in possession of my Spring Stock of Hats, Caps, &c., a large portion of which has been manufactured to my own orders, and the remainder selected with great care from the Importers and Manufacturers by one who has had twenty-three years' experience in the business, and with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants.

It has been my desire and intention to have this Stock better than ever either in this section of country, and no pains or expense has been spared to accomplish this object, and I now offer it to my customers and the public with the assurance that they will find the styles and qualities particularly adapted to their trade, and for cheapness and variety, not excelled by any jobbing house North or South.

R. W. HARRISON,
No. 17, Sycamore Street,
Petersburg, Va.

March 13, 1856. 33—1m.

Foundry and Machine Shop for Sale.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS, LOCATED IN the town of Wilmington, North Carolina, now in successful operation, are offered for sale on accommodating terms; or an interest will be sold to a man of experience in the business, who has capacity to superintend the same.

The property consists of a capacious and well-arranged *MACHINE SHOP, PATTERN ROOM, BOILER SHOP, BLACKSMITH SHOP, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY, DRAFTING ROOMS AND OFFICES,*

all well supplied with tools, and capable of doing work of any kind that can be done at first class shops. The building will accommodate 300 hands, and the present tools are sufficient for 300 men. The land and water front is of sufficient extent to admit of any enlargement or addition that may be desired.

The present demand for work is sufficient to keep the establishment employed with a force of 200 hands, and will increase. The prices obtained for work are such as to be profitable to the proprietor, and compare favorably with prices at other points to the purchaser.

In addition to the many advantages possessed by this location for the business, the opening of the Cape Fear and Deep River works, and the building of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, will create additional demands for work, and furnish a supply of fine quality Coal and Iron.

If the whole, or an interest is not sold before the 16th day of April next, the property will be offered at public sale on that day, on the premises.

As the Establishment will continue in operation, orders for new work or repairs, will be attended to as heretofore.

Any information that may be desired, will be promptly furnished by application to the subscriber at Wilmington, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Pres. C. I. W. Co.

March 8, 1856. 32—tf&A.

PROSPECTUS OF

"THE WESTERN SENTINEL."

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

SOLICITED BY MANY CITIZENS OF FORSYTH and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title.

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "SENTINEL" will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the *Sentinel* will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for office under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the rights and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: PRINCIPLES—not birth-place; MEASURES—not men.

The paper will be devotedly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights: advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the *Sentinel* will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Especial care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department; and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independent, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rhetoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six months, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

F. E. BONER.

December 16, 1855. 9—

Prospectus of the "Southern Sentinel,"

A Democratic and Miscellaneous Journal, to be Published Weekly, at Wilson, N. C.

THE EXISTING CONDITION OF POLITICAL PARTIES, and of partizan strife, naturally suggests the establishing of such a journal as the "SOUTHERN SENTINEL" purposes to become. The present, indeed, is a crisis in our political history, never witnessed before. The Constitution has been invaded; the laws trampled and spat upon; religious liberty assailed; ballot boxes broken and burnt; the landmarks of our political ancestry partially effaced; the wisdom derived from a time-honored experience unscated; strange and questionable men have been *pushed* into high positions; and fanaticism, unchained from its axe and its faggot piles in the North, is heard to howl among us in the South. These evils, so far as its humble abilities shall serve,

THE SOUTHERN SENTINEL

will endeavor to arrest. It will endeavor to inculcate a reverence for the laws as they exist, and for the Constitution, as it has been interpreted by the wise men of the past and by the Fathers of the Democratic faith. It will defend not only political, but RELIGIOUS liberty, and will do battle against every political heresy that may appear, whether hatched in caves or culverts, or open convention.

The SENTINEL will also, to relieve the monotony of politics, devote space to literary topics, original and selected, as well as to miscellaneous subjects, which shall include Agricultural and the latest Commercial intelligence. In brief, no efforts nor expenses will be spared to make the Sentinel one of the most useful and efficient journals in the South.

The first number of the Sentinel will be issued about the first of the next month, and sent to subscribers at the rate of $2 per annum: $2 50 at the end of six months, and $3 at the end of the year. Discount made in behalf of clubs, who shall take five, ten or more copies.

J. F. KEENAN, EDITOR.

Jan. 17, 1856. 17—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—NASH County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February term, 1856.—John W. Perry, admr. of Levi Hogg, vs. Richard Hogg, Henry Hogg, Cullen Hogg, John Perry and Elizabeth, his wife, Atsey Ferrell, Jonas Williams, Susan Williams, Calvin Hogg, Giney Hogg, Martha Hogg, Jeremiah Perry and Polly, his wife, and Gray Strickland and Sally, his wife.—Petition to make real estate assets.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Cullen Hogg, and Calvin Hogg, are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the North-Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Cullen Hogg, and Calvin Hogg, to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Nashville, on the 2d Monday in May, 1856, then and there to plead, answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and decree made accordingly.

Witness: W. T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Nashville, 2d Monday in February, 1856.

W. T. ARRINGTON, Clerk.

March 7, 1856. 1115—w6w.

MUIR & STEVENS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in China, Glass, Earthenware, Lamps, Looking Glasses, Plated, Britania and Planished Tinware, Waiters, Castors, Refrigerators, Water Coolers, Gas Fixtures, Fancy Goods, &c.,

No. 55 Sycamore Street,

(Immediately opposite Messrs. McIlwaine & Graham's,)

WM. AUGUSTUS MUIR,
SAMUEL STEVENS. } PETERSBURG, VA.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM THE EUROpean and American Manufacturers a large and commanding Stock of Goods, embracing the newest patterns and styles of all articles usually found in houses of the kind. We can offer as great inducements, both as regards quality of goods and prices as any house in the country.

We respectfully ask of the public an examination before purchasing. MUIR & STEVENS.

No. 55 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

March 1, 1856. 30—2m.

LAND FOR SALE.—A MOST VALUABLE tract of land is offered for sale by the subscriber, containing eleven hundred acres; one half of which is in its original growth—the remainder is in a high state of cultivation. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred acres is the very best of low grounds, which are well ditched.

This land lies in both the counties of Warren and Franklin. It is only three and a half miles from Shocco Springs, and two miles from Jones' White Sulphur Springs. There is a good dwelling House and out-houses on the plantation.

I will take pleasure in showing the land to any person wishing to purchase. ALLEN YOUNG.

Shocco Springs, March 25, 1856. 37—4m.

PEACE CONCLUDED!

TO MY FRIENDS AND PATRONS.—I HAVE JUST received my Spring and Summer Stock of CLOTHING, which was made to order at one of the best houses in New York. We have everything that is kept in a Clothing Establishment. We call upon all who want Good Clothing and Good Fits to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. My terms are cash, and my Goods will be sold very cheap, and no mistake. Call and examine for yourselves, and be convinced. ☞ Opposite the Post-Office.

TO ALL WHO HAVE BOYS.—I have the best assortment of Boys' Clothing that has ever been seen in this market, cheap for cash, and no mistake. Call soon and be convinced. ☞ Opposite the Post-Office.

T. A. MITCHELL.

April 14th, 1856
Register and Age 4t weekly.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK.)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK.)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium thereon amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

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DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President*.
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*,
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation*.
R. H. BATTLE,
W. W. HOLDEN,
CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee*.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

July 10, 1855. 6—

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.

All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts., Baltimore, Md.

Our DRY GOODS shall and must be sold soon, as we are anxious to make our store a Regular Clothing House. Call and get Dry Goods at cost, or before we send them off to Auction Houses.

SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.

Raleigh, Jan. 21, 1856. 19—tf.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*
John R. Williams,
T. H. Selby,
C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 52—

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber having sold out her other property with a view of leaving the State, offers for sale, privately, her residence in Oxford, N. C. The dwelling has two rooms below and above stairs, eighteen by twenty feet, an airy passage, two corresponding basement rooms, and is two stories high. The out-houses consist of a large kitchen, smoke-house, dairy, and a very commodious stable, and there are six acres of land in the lot, all under plank enclosure, and one acre substantially paled in for a garden.—All of these buildings and improvements are entirely new, having been completed within the last twelve months, and occupy a most desirable location in the flourishing town of Oxford, and would be the exact thing for a gentleman from down the country desiring a healthy summer residence for his family; and besides the proverbial salubriousness of this region, this particular locality combines extraordinary educational advantages. The Baptist Female College, situated at this place, is one of the largest and most popular institutions of the kind in the State, besides another deservedly popular academy for young ladies; and the North-Carolina Masonic College is now in course of construction in this place, and will go into operation in the next year; besides an academy of high grade for boys, now in most successful operation, under the charge of one of the most popular teachers in the State.

This property will be sold on most accommodating terms as to payment, and for less money than it would cost to rear the buildings. Address Dr. Z. M. Paschall, Oxford, N. C., or Wm. Baskerville, Jr., Lombardy Grove, Mecklenburg Co., Virginia, either of whom are fully authorized to act in the premises.

ELIZA B. ROLFE.

March 16, 1856. 34—tf.

FOUNTAIN LAMPS AND OIL.—THIS IS THE cheapest and best light a family can use. It is not explosive, being a pure, fixed oil. It contains no camphine, turpentine, or any explosive mixture. In this respect it is fully warranted. Half a pint of Fountain Oil will burn, double wicks, giving a brilliant, smokeless, and steady light, twenty-four hours, or two and one-half hours for one cent! These lamps, once filled and trimmed, will burn six nights if four hours each without being refilled, saving the trouble of filling every night, as must be done with the common camp. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, March 16, 1856. 34—

LEWIS' PURE LEAD.—A LARGE SUPPLY of Lewis' Pure Lead, just received and for sale by

PESCUD & GATLING.

March 13, 1856. 33—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FORTY ADDITIONAL PATIENTS can now be received in the Asylum.

Applications can be made to the Physician and Superintendent, EDW'D C. FISHER.

Raleigh, April 4th, 1856. 41—tf.

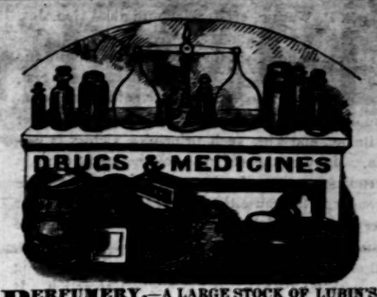
KEEP THE PIANO AND MONEY TOO.—If you are undecided where you can get the cheapest and best Pianos, just postpone the matter until you can take one of E. P. Nash's on trial. You can retain the money until the Piano has given satisfaction.

He is willing to give bond and security to furnish you with a superior Instrument at a low price.

Orders especially entrusted to our selection always receive particular care.

E. P. NASH, Piano Forte Dealer,
33, Sycamore, corner of Bank street,
Petersburg, Va.

April 9, 1856. 42—



PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Gleen's, Bozin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERtain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALity, may be had at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOP3.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WHITE LEAD AND OIL.—WE OFFER FOR sale, at low rates,

10,000 pounds White Lead of various brands,
500 gallons Linseed Oil,
200 " Spts. Turpentine,
100 " Copal and Japan Varnish,
100 " Cotton Seed Oil,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
500 " Spanish Brown,
300 " Litharge,
200 " Pa. Black,
200 " Tera de Sceina,
200 " Umber,
500 " Yellow Ochre,
100 " Vandyke Brown,

And a large stock of all the usual kinds of paint used here. Our stock is replenished from week to week to supply the demand, and our prices compare favorably with those charged in Petersburg, Norfolk and Wilmington.

PESCUD & GATLING.

March 17, 1856. 34—

SPLENDID CIGARS.—50,000 CIGARS OF VARIOUS brands in store, and for sale very low at wholesale and retail.

If you want a good cigar at a small price be sure to give us a call.

PESCUD & GATLING.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—THOSE WHO ARE fond of the *weed*, and have not chewed our Tobacco, are missing a great *treat*. It is generally believed we have the best in town. Call and try a quid at

PESCUD & GATLING'S.

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.—PESCUD & GATLING'S Drug Store is the place to get the most fragrant Perfumery and Emolient Soaps of every variety for a little money.

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.—IN PINT AND quart Bottles just to hand and for sale by

PESCUD & GATLING.

A HUMOROUS VOLUME.

QUIZZICAL, SATIRICAL, MIRTHFUL AND SPARKLING.—*Published this day, A Basket of Chips*, by John Brougham, illustrated by McLenan. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 25.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

"A Basket of Chips" is a somewhat unpromising repast to ask any one to participate in, to be sure, and the unsavoriness of the name will, no doubt, be eagerly laid hold of by some of the critics. Perhaps it might be as well, in explanation of the title, to say that the random sketches contained in this volume are but the sawdust and shavings accumulated during intervals of more laborious carpentry.

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE NEW COMES. By Thackery.
The Land of Gold. Reality versus Fiction. By Hinton R. Helper.
A visit to the Camp before Sebastopol. By Richard C. McCormick.
Scenes in the Practice of a New York Surgeon. By Edward H. Dixon, D. D.
The Life of Deverean. By his Son.
The Footsteps of St. Paul.
Life in California. Mountains and Molehills.
History of the Council of Trent. By L. F. Bungener.
The Araucanians; Or, Notes of a Tour among the Indian Tribes of Chili. By Edmond Ruel Smith.
A Basket of Chips. By John Brougham.
America. Political and Social. By Schaff.
Fairy Tales of Many Nations.
Wirt's Letter of the British Spy.
Chandler's Plan of Sebastopol.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

October 16, 1855. 94—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED THE entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Oct. 15. 95—tf.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.

PESCUD & GATLING.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, PITT CO., Superior Court of Law.

It is ordered by the Court that a Special Term of the Superior Court be held for the county aforesaid at the Court House in Greenville on the second Monday of June, A. D. 1856. All suitors in civil suits and all persons having business in said Court, exceptin criminal cases, will attend.

JAS. A. BROWN, C. S. C.

March 24, 1856. 36—6w.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS.—I AM NOW manufacturing at my mills near Raleigh wrapping paper of various kinds and of superior quality, and am prepared to furnish the merchants of North Carolina and adjoining States with such as they may need, at cheaper rates than the same quality can be bought at the North. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR COTton and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.

C. W. B.

Raleigh, April 1, 1856. 38—3m.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of State,

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

[L. S.]

THOS. BRAGG.

By the